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8/61



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release January 2, 1981

Stoltzfus 202/343-7445

FREDERICKS ISSUES UPDATE REPORT ON SCD

The American Indian Task Force of the Small Community and Rural Development Policy (SCRD) has focused its activity on four high priority concerns of American Indians, according to an updated report from Deputy Assistant Secretary Thomas Fredericks. As task force co-chairman, he identified the four concerns as 1) tribal consultation, 2) information systems, 3) Federal assistance management systems (FAMS), and 4) housing.

The Administration established the Indian Task Force last August to improve coordination and delivery of Federal services to American Indians.

In the area of tribal consultation, the task force is developing two plans. One will outline consultation practices for actions of the task force itself; the other will be an ongoing guideline for all Federal agencies that provide resources to American Indians.

Second, the task force is planning to develop an information system to improve tribal access to data that will help tribes plan, budget, and operate programs more effectively.

The third priority of the task force is implementing FAMS, a system for simplifying disbursing and accounting procedures of Federal funds delivered from a variety of Federal programs to one organization. The Bureau has been a partner of the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of the Treasury, and the General Accounting Office in developing FAMS. The Bureau will be the management agency for the four tribes and one inter-tribal organization participating in the pilot FAMS program, which is being tested during fiscal year 1981.

Fourth, the task force is initiating actions in the area of Indian housing. It is reviewing the 1976 intergovernmental agreement among Housing and Urban Development, Indian Health Service, and the BIA, as well as exploring the feasibility of interagency effort to survey housing conditions with regard to energy consumption on reservations.

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United States Department of the Interior

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs

For Release Jan. 8, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

PARTON NAMED SUPERINTENDENT FOR JICARILLA AGENCY

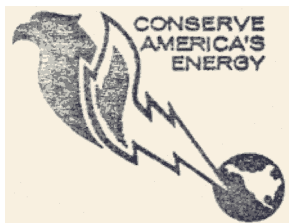
Perry D. Parton, a member of the Pawnee Tribe, has been named Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Jicarilla agency at Dulce, New Mexico, Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Hallett announced today.

Parton has been field Representative for the Zuni agency since January of 1978. He had previously been Administrative Manager of the Colorado River and Hopi agencies.

A United States Air Force veteran, Parton worked for Lockheed Aircraft and other private employers as an accountant, industrial relations representative and in other administrative roles.

Parton, 43, is a graduate of Central State College in Oklahoma, with a B.S. in General Education and Business Administration.

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Save Energy and You Serve America!

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United States Department of the Interior

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release Jan. 8, 1981

Stoltzfus 202/343-7445

FIRST TMC MANAGER SELECTED

The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of South Dakota has selected Cyrin F. Maus for a two-year tribal management assignment under the Tribal Managers Corps (TMC), Commissioner of Indian Affairs William E. Hallett announced today. Maus, who will begin his general management assignment at Lower Brule in January, 1981, will be the first manager assigned under TMC.

"We are very please that Mr. Maus has decided to come to Lower Brule because he has a lot of valuable experience in tribal government," said Lower Brule spokesman D. L. Fallis.

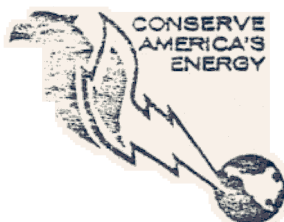
For the last eight years, Maus has been an administrator for the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida. He came to the tribe in 1972 as director of their Bilingual Education Project, and four years later became the Education Principal for Miccosukee. Maus was later the Grants and Contracts Director for the tribe before becoming the manager of Tribal Government Programs in 1978.

While at Miccosukee, Maus served on the BIA's national task force to develop standards for Indian schools pursuant to Public Law 95-561.

For 13 years before working with Miccosukee, Maus was an educator at both high school and college levels as a Catholic priest. He served as principal of St. Leonard College, Centerville, Ohio, from 1966 to 1970.

Maus graduated from Duns Scotus College, Detroit, Michigan, with a B.A. in 1950 and from Florida International University, Miami, Florida, with an M.P.A. in 1978.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release January 12, 1981

Stoltzfus 202/343-7445

COMMISSIONER HALLETT SETS FORTH ANTI-DEFICIENCY POLICY

Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Hallett announced today a policy, pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act, to assure that the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not spend more than Congress entitles it to spend.

The policy prohibits all area directors and program directors from obligating funds in excess of Congressional appropriations, on penalty of "appropriate administrative discipline, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay, or removal from office."

To guard against deficiency spending, the Commissioner is requesting each program director to institute nine internal fund control procedures before the end of fiscal year 1981. These include: procedures for a fund availability check prior to executing the actual obligating documents; procedures for the prompt billing of all reimbursements; procedures for prompt recording of obligations in the accounting system; and procedures to ensure that no obligation will go unrecorded at year's end.

Furthermore, Area Directors are requested to provide administrative support for implementing this policy to Office of Indian Education Programs officials at the area and agency levels.

The policy also announces that the Bureau's accounting system will be modified in order to compare daily obligation against available funds, for each fund management level. This will enable immediate detection of any deficiency spending.

Hallett told program managers that implementing this policy "should strengthen your position in executing your financial/program management responsibilities."

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release Jan. 13, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

REGULATIONS WILL GOVERN TRIBAL CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTIONS

Regulations establishing procedures for Indian tribes seeking to form tribal constitutions or charters, or make changes in existing ones, were published in the Federal Register January 7, Commissioner of Indian Affairs William E. Hallett said today.

The purpose of the new regulations is to provide uniformity and order in holding elections, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, to vote on constitutions and bylaws or charters. The new regulations will be applicable to tribes, including those in Oklahoma and Alaska, previously governed by three different sets of regulations, published and unpublished.

A significant change, introduced by new regulations, is that the signatures of at least 60 percent of the adult members of a tribe are required for any effective petition requesting reorganization. Previously, a petition signed by one-third of the adult members was considered valid.

A proposal to eliminate petitioning by tribal members as a way to initiate a tribal reorganization was rejected, following comments on the proposed regulations published in July 1979.

Related regulations to establish procedures for the formulation and submission of petitions, when this process is valid according to the tribal constitution or certain Federal statutes, are being published simultaneously in the Federal Register.

The new regulations become effective 30 days after publication.

For additional information contact Robert Farring, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 19th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20240, (202/343-2511).

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IN REPLY REFER

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release Jan. 12, 1981

Shaw 202/343-6031

REGULATIONS GOVERNING BUSINESSES ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS ARE PUBLISHED

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Thomas W. Fredericks announced today that proposed regulations governing business practices on Indian reservations were published January 6 in the Federal Register.

The new proposals modernize the trading regulations by adopting as its regulations the consumer statutes of the states where the business is located, as well as applicable tribal regulations. Minimal licensing requirements are imposed in most areas to comply with federal statutes requiring the licensing of all businesses trading with Indians on an Indian reservation. On a few reservations and parts of other reservations, because of isolation or other social and economic conditions, some additional requirements have been included in order to protect Indian consumers.

"This is not a case of more federal regulations for privately owned businesses," Fredericks pointed out. "In fact, by exempting most reservations or parts of other reservations from many requirements of the regulations, we are -- in a sense -- deregulating these businesses by bringing up to date those regulations on the books since 1957 which experience has determined were unenforceable from a practical standpoint. All the reservations will have a less cumbersome set of rules to follow -- while still protecting the Indian consumer -- than the old outdated regulations," he added.

The new proposals will not apply to the Navajo, Hopi, or Zuni Reservations which are regulated under other provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations.

A notice of proposed rulemaking amending the 1957 regulations was originally published in April 1980. Comments received from those proposals formed the basis for these new regulations.

Comments must be received by no later than 30 days after publication of these regulations in the Federal Register. Written comments should be addressed to Eugene F. Suarez, Sr., Chief, Division of Law Enforcement Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, NW, Room 1342, Washington, D.C. 20245.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

8/1076

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release January 19, 1981

Lovett (202) 343-7445

BIA BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1982 IS \$1.055 BILLION

The Bureau of Indian Affairs portion of President Carter's fiscal 1982 budget totals \$1.055 billion. This is a decrease of \$54 million from 1981 funding -- but \$111.5 million of the 1981 funding was for non-recurring payments of the Maine Indians and Alaska Native Claims Settlement.

The request, submitted as part of the President's budget request, includes \$883.1 million for the operation of Indian programs. This amount is made up of \$282 million for Indian education programs; \$119.9 million for social services and housing; \$34.2 million for law enforcement; \$26.5 million for tribal government services; \$4.8 million for the Navajo-Hopi settlement program; \$54.5 million for Indian self determination services; \$75.1 million for economic development and employment programs; \$87 million for natural resources development and \$48.1 million for rights protection and other trust services. \$151 million has been asked for general management of the Bureau and facilities operation.

The remainder of the request consists of \$118.8 million for the construction of buildings, utilities and irrigation systems and \$53.5 million for road construction.

Indian Education

In FY 1982, \$282 million is requested for Indian education. This consists of \$197.6 million for school operations; \$29.9 million for Johnson O'Malley programs for students in public schools; and \$54.5 million in continuing education, including scholarship grants (\$30.3), adult education (\$4.7), tribally controlled community colleges (\$10.3) and post secondary schools (\$9.2).

The \$29.9 million for the Johnson O'Malley program will provide services to 179,500 students in 26 states with over 900 local Indian education parent committees helping to determine needs.

During FY 1982, scholarship grants will be provided to approximately 21,000 Indian men and women. Higher education financial assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs covers the otherwise unmet financial needs of Indian students attending college. An additional 2,581 students are enrolled in Indian controlled community colleges also supported by the Bureau. The Bureau's adult educational program serves 18,500 Indians.

Indian Services

Of the proposed FY 1982 program of \$96.1 million in social services programs, an estimated \$79.0 million will be used for welfare grants to individuals.

The \$23.8 million housing program for FY 1982 will continue the long-range objectives of the Bureau to eliminate substandard housing on Indian reservations. Through the housing improvement program approximately 545 new homes will be built and 3,200 homes will be renovated and/or enlarged. The Bureau will continue to provide technical and staff assistance to tribes to enable them to successfully acquire and manage an estimated 5,000 new HUD sponsored housing units.

The \$54.5 million FY 1982 self-determination services program includes \$28.5 million to cover tribal overhead costs associated with Indian Self-Determination contracts; \$18.9 million for grants to tribal governments; \$1 million for the Tribal Management Corps; and \$3.1 million for the office of technical assistance and training in Brigham City, Utah.

Tribal governments will also benefit in FY 1982 from funding for government functions such as law enforcement, courts and general government operations. The budget includes \$34.2 million for law enforcement and \$26.4 million for aid to tribal governments including tribal courts.

Economic Development and Employment Programs

The request for \$75.1 million for economic development and employment programs include approximately \$45.7 million for direct employment, vocational training and Indian action teams. Business enterprise development will be funded at \$8.8 million. The request also includes \$20.6 million for road maintenance on Indian reservations.

Natural Resources Development

The request of \$87 million for natural resources development supports programs in minerals and mining, forestry, agriculture, irrigation and power operation and maintenance, water resources, multi-discipline natural resource efforts, and wildlife, parks and fishery management.

Trust Responsibilities

Strengthening of the trust responsibilities role continues to be a goal of the Bureau. The request of \$48.1 million is for programs to carry out the Federal trust responsibility including real estate and financial trust services, rights protection, and environmental quality services. Of this amount, \$2.2 million is requested to provide funds for implementation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

General Management and Facilities Operation

Included in budget request is \$53.6 million to provide for general management and administration of the Bureau; \$5.3 million for safety management and employee

compensation; and \$92 million for operation and maintenance of Bureau-owned facilities and tribal operated schools.

Construction (Buildings & Utilities)

The request for construction of buildings and utilities is \$62 million which includes \$52.7 million for facilities improvement and repairs. Funding requested will be used to correct safe and unsanitary conditions, to initiate high priority energy conservation projects and to correct other deficiencies in existing Bureau facilities.

Irrigation Construction

The proposed irrigation construction program will provide a total of \$56.8 million including \$5.1 million for continuing construction on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Other irrigation projects totalling \$42.1 will be funded including the legislatively mandated projects at Ak Chin, Arizona for \$27.1 million and at Fallon, Nevada for \$4.0 million.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
F.Y. 1982 BUDGET REQUEST*
(IN THOUSAND DOLLARS)

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>
School Operations	192,676	197,632
Johnson O'Malley Education Assistance	29,469	29,935
Continuing Education	51,576	54,476
EDUCATION	<u>273,721</u>	<u>282,043</u>
	=====	
Aid to Tribal Government	22,383	26,455
Social Services	90,143	96,104
Law Enforcement	30,828	34,204
Housing	22,728	23,776
Self-Determination Services	50,171	54,472
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program.	12,687	4,852
INDIAN SERVICES	<u>228,940</u>	<u>239,863</u>
	=====	
Business Enterprise Development	8,732	8,755
Employment Development.	45,661	45,684
Road Maintenance.	19,753	20,659
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS	<u>74,146</u>	<u>75,098</u>
	=====	
Forestry and Agriculture.	73,470	72,271
Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power.	13,431	14,708
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	<u>86,901</u>	<u>86,979</u>
	=====	=====
Indian Rights Protection.	17,983	19,268
Real Estate and Financial Trust Services.	26,989	28,880
TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.	<u>44,972</u>	<u>48,148</u>
	=====	=====
Management and Administration	50,516	53,622
Program Support Services.	4,484	5,345
Facilities Management	85,473	92,011
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND FACILITIES OPERATION	<u>140,473</u>	<u>150,978</u>
	=====	=====
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS.	<u>849,153</u>	<u>883,109</u>
	=====	=====
Irrigation Systems.	27,065	56,806
Building and Utilities.	73,117	61,985
Land Acquisition.	0	0
CONSTRUCTION.	<u>100,182</u>	<u>118,791</u>
	=====	=====
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	<u>48,625</u>	<u>53,492</u>
	=====	=====
ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS (Appropriated)	<u>30,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	=====	=====
EASTERN INDIAN LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT FUND. . .	<u>81,500</u>	<u>0</u>
	=====	=====
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDING	<u>1,109,460</u>	<u>1,055,392</u>

*1981 figures include the actual appropriations, pay-cost adjustments and pending supplemental requests.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRSBuildings and Utilities Construction Program, Fiscal Year 1982
Summary of ProjectsNebraska

Winnebago Detention Facility (Construction) \$ 773,000

North Dakota

Turtle Mountain High School (School Equipment) 900,000

South Dakota

Rosebud Law Enforcement Facility (Construction) 1,785,000

Wisconsin

Menominee Court House (Construction) 2,265,000

Planning and Design 560,000Total, New Construction 6,283,000Facilities Improvement and Repair 52,735,000

Program Management \$ 2,967,000

TOTAL \$61,985,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Buildings and Utilities Construction Program, Fiscal Year 1982
Summary of Projects

Nebraska

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Program Management \$ 2,967,000

TOTAL \$61,985,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Irrigation and Power Construction and Rehabilitation	FY 1982 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	
Ak Chin	\$ 27,100,000
Arizona Total	\$ 27,100,000
<u>Nevada</u>	
Fallon	4,000,000
Nevada Total	4,000,000
<u>New Mexico</u>	
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	5,116,000
New Mexico Total	5,116,000
<u>South Dakota</u>	
Lower Brule (Grass Rope)	2,600,000
South Dakota Total	2,600,000
<u>Bureau-wide</u>	
Small Irrigation Projects	<u>8,400,000</u>
Total Construction	47,216,000
Engineering and Supervision	2,390,000
Dam Safety Program	<u>7,200,000</u>
Total Program	56,806,000

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

8/108

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release January 19, 1981

Carolyn Harris 202/343-5726

INTERIOR, DEFENSE, AGRICULTURE, AND TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
ISSUE PROPOSED REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Proposed regulations establishing uniform procedures for federal land managers to protect and conserve archeological resources on public and Indian lands have been published in the Federal Register of January 19, 1981

The proposed regulations would implement the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (P. L. 96-95) which was signed by President Carter on October 31, 1979.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act has two major purposes:

1. To protect irreplaceable archeological resources on public and Indian lands which are subject to loss or destruction by persons who excavate, remove, damage, alter or deface them for commercial or personal reasons; and
2. To increase communication and exchange of information among government authorities, the professional archeological community, Native Americans, collectors, and the general public toward the goal of protecting and conserving archeological resources nationwide.

Three major issues are covered in the regulations:

--Archeological resources are defined as material remains of human life or activities at least 100 years old of archeological interest. As authorized by Congress, the regulations expand the Act's definition of "archaeological resource" to clarify it.

--Permits will be issued by federal land managers for the excavation or removal of archeological resources. Excavation and removal must be done in the public interest by qualified persons. Archeological resources located on public, non-Indian lands are the corporate property of the nation, held in trust by the federal government. Archeological resources located on Indian lands remain the property of the Indian tribe or Indian individual having rights of ownership over those lands.

(more)

--Persons who receive permits to excavate archeological resources must guarantee that the resource and associated scientific data removed from public or Indian lands receive adequate care and are maintained for the benefit of the public and scientific study. A permit for the excavation or removal of archeological resources on Indian lands may be issued only after consent from the appropriate tribal authority or Indian landowner with direct legal jurisdiction over the lands proposed to be excavated.

Prior to issuing a permit for the excavation or removal of archeological resources located on public, non-Indian lands, the federal land manager is responsible for advising and considering comments from Indian tribal authorities or Indian groups which may have an interest in the resources for cultural or religious purposes. Federal land managers may suspend, revoke, or terminate any permit.

Criminal penalties for violations of the Act can range from a fine of not more than \$10,000 and/or imprisonment of not more than one year to a fine of \$100,000 and five years in jail.

Public hearings will be held to permit public comment on the regulations. The schedule of hearings and agency hosts are:

February 7, 1981
University of Illinois
Circle Campus
Room 509-10
750 S. Halstead Street
Host: National Park Service

February 14, 1981
Marriott Hotel
Courtland and International
Boulevard, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Host: Department of Defense

February 21, 1981
Southwestern Indian
Polytechnical Institute
9169 Coors Road, N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Host: Bureau of Indian Affairs

February 28, 1981
Federal Courthouse
Room 2007
450 Golden Gate Avenue
(Use Turk St. Entrance)
San Francisco, California
Host: Department of Defense

March 7, 1981
Main Auditorium
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska
Host: Fish and Wildlife Service

March 14, 1981
Lecture Hall, Bldg. #25
West 6th and Kipling Sts.
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado
Host: Water & Power Resources Service

For more information contact Charles M. McKinney, Task Force Chairman, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 440 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20243, phone: 202/343-5264.

The public is invited to comment in writing by March 21, 1981

The proposed regulations were written by an Interagency Task Force established by Secretary Andrus on March 24, 1980, composed of representatives of the Departments of Defense and Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and bureaus of the Department of the Interior.

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NT-1488-81
NOV 1981



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8109

IN REPLY

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release February 9, 1981

Stoltzfus 202/343-7445

MCDONALD BECOMES SUPERINTENDENT AT NORTHERN IDAHO AGENCY

Wyman J. McDonald, a member of the Flathead Tribe, has been appointed superintendent of the BIA's Northern Idaho Agency at Lapwai, Idaho. He succeeds Jerry Jaeger who is now the BIA area director at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

McDonald was superintendent of the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho since 1976 and had earlier been superintendent of the Mescalero Apache Agency in New Mexico.

A former Marine, McDonald, 42, is a graduate of the University of Montana.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release Feb. 17, 1981

Stoltzfus 202/343-7445

JOLLIE SELECTED AS TMC COORDINATOR

John A. Jollie, an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribe of North Dakota, has been selected as the new coordinator of the Tribal Managers Corps (TMC), a program in the BIA's Division of Self-Determination Services

The 40-year-old graduate of Eastern Montana College began service with the BIA in 1965 as a social studies teacher on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Jollie has since worked intermittently with the BIA for 10 years, including tours as chief of the Bureau's Manpower Program, and chief of the Division of Legislative Review in the Indian Education office.

From 1970 until 1972, he was an Assistant Director of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, a Nixon Administration council in the office of the Vice President that monitored and responded to a range of Indian issues.

TMC is a program designed to improve tribal self-determination by improving tribal management capabilities. The program makes available to tribes the services of government and private industry managers for periods up to two years.

Jollie's job will be to provide day-to-day direction for TMC. This includes developing work plans and budget justifications, and working with the TMC Inter-agency Task Force, an advisory group of high-level representatives from Federal agencies and tribal associations.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release February 19, 1981

INTERIOR SECRETARY WATT REALIGNS PROGRAMS, STRESSES MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND "STEWARDSHIP" IN INITIATING DEEP BUDGET CUTS

Secretary of the Interior James Watt said today the Department will initiate deep cuts and funding shifts and realign responsibilities among bureaus as part of President Reagan's program for economic recovery. Several major initiatives are being announced today as steps in that program, with other announcements to follow March 10.

Secretary Watt said the Department will focus on protecting the Nation's resource base, making lands and resources accessible to people under a "good neighbor" management policy, shifting recreation funding responsibility to the States, restoring existing national park units, using land transfers as alternatives to costly Federal purchases, and upgrading the Department's general stewardship of lands and programs.

Secretary Watt also said that the President is determined that the Interior Department be a good steward of the natural and historic treasures protected by the National Park Service. The Nation's parks are not now being properly protected for the peoples' use, Watt said, and the Government must learn to manage what it owns before it seeks to acquire more land.

To bring the budget under control and make additional funds available for restoration and improvement of the National Park System, the President proposes to substantially refocus the Department's conservation and preservation programs. This will be accomplished through moratoriums on Federal land purchases and elimination of funding for three major State grant programs and by significantly increasing the resources available for existing National Park Service areas.

Legislation to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be sought to allow monies in the fund to be used for restoration and improvement of the National Park System. In addition, aggressive exchange programs will be initiated to round out the Federal conservation estate.

Secretary Watt pointed out that specifics of the new budget will have to await the setting of internal priorities within established dollar guidelines. Details for the Interior Department will be spelled out in connection with President Reagan's formal budget announcement March 10. Watt said program decisions had been made with respect to:

(more)

Federal payments to States, counties and municipalities

The program of "payments in lieu of taxes," abandoned by the previous Administration, will be redesigned and proposed for refunding in the Reagan budget. This program reimburses governments that lose tax revenues because of Federal ownership of land.

The National Park Service, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund

A major infusion of funds--\$105 million--to the NPS is being proposed to help restore and improve existing parks. Park Service programs will focus on effective management of existing facilities and the use of private sector services to make facilities more readily usable by people. The budget will, however, delete funding for States and municipalities for the purchase of State and urban parks and for historic preservation activities. (Funding will be maintained for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.)

Programs being transferred to the National Park Service include administration of the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan and State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation planning, the Urban Park and Recreation Program, Park and Recreation Technical Services, Federal Land Planning, planning for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the National Trails System, Natural Area Programs, the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, Historic Preservation, Technical Preservation Services, National Architectural and Engineering Record, and Interagency Archeological Services. The HCERS will be terminated as a separate Departmental entity. The Reagan budget will seek no monies for the "State side" of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and only limited funds for "emergency" Federal land acquisition.

The Water and Power Resources Service (Bureau of Reclamation)

The Service will continue to seek out well planned new investments in the Nation's water resource base. All current construction projects will be continued but acceleration of construction schedules and initiation of new projects will await an improved national economic situation. As an economy measure a \$35 million reduction in 1982 construction funding is being proposed which will require some delays in project completion.

An effort will be made, in concert with Western Governors, to find suitable candidates for new reclamation starts, perhaps as early as Fiscal Year 1983.

Bureau of Land Management

Proposed BLM budget cuts for FY 1982 stress management efficiency of existing programs, with emphasis on multiple use of the resource base.

Office of Surface Mining

The Office of Surface Mining will substantially shift its regulatory activities to the States in implementing the congressional intent of State primacy in surface mining control and reclamation activities.

(more)

Saline Water research

Desalinization research and development which long ago passed the point of basic research will be terminated.

Fish and Wildlife Service

There will be a new emphasis on coordinating the many agency activities related to habitat preservation and biological services. High priority endangered species programs will be continued. Some operations and maintenance activities on newly acquired and expanded refuges will be deferred so that wildlife-oriented, public-use activities on refuges and fish hatcheries can continue to receive high priority. The FWS program will concentrate on improving management and efficiency at existing facilities.

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A summary of HCRS functions to be terminated is attached.

(more)

SUMMARY OF HCRS FUNCTIONS TO BE TERMINATED

I. Federal Interagency Coordination

1982 CARTER BUDGET -- \$665,000
EQUIVALENT OF 16.5 FULL-TIME JOBS

The primary purpose of HCRS' Federal Interagency Coordination Program was to improve the efficiency in operation and delivery of HCRS services that involved recreation programs and policies of other agencies. This involved cooperative activities at all levels of government and with the private sector to extend and enhance recreation benefits for urban residents. Much of HCRS' work has been on memoranda of understanding with other departments of government.

Similar activities are carried out by other agencies in the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management. Coordination of recreation and preservation programs can be achieved through these and other offices in the Department.

II. Water Resources

1982 CARTER BUDGET -- \$945,000
EQUIVALENT OF 18 FULL-TIME JOBS

Activities on this program included urban waterfront development and renewal, Coastal Zone Management, clean water studies, recreation development associated with hydroelectric dams, and water project review to determine if recreational opportunities were being adequately considered in the planning and building of Federally funded projects.

Similar activities are carried out by other agencies in the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Environmental Project Review and Water and Power Resources Service.

III. Preservation Policy, Planning and Evaluation

1982 CARTER BUDGET -- \$304,000
EQUIVALENT OF 4 FULL-TIME JOBS

The objective of this activity was to establish priorities and maintain consistency in cultural programs. HCRS coordinated, evaluated and reached the different components of the Federal historic preservation effort and encouraged State, local and private preservation activities.

Essential responsibilities in this area will be undertaken by the National Park Service and other agencies of Interior, as needed.

(more)

IV. Environmental and Compliance Review

1982 CARTER BUDGET -- \$662,000
EQUIVALENT OF 7 FULL-TIME JOBS

Under this program, HCRS reviewed Federal and Federally assisted projects covered by general environmental mandates and reviewed transportation projects under environmental provisions of transportation-related laws. The objective was to insure that projects adequately consider protection of natural, scenic, historic, archeological, architectural, recreational and related environmental resources together with potentials for enhancing them.

Other Interior agencies make similar reviews of Federal projects and will continue to insure that Federal projects adequately consider natural, scenic, historic, archeological, architectural, recreational and related environmental factors.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Wallace (202) 343-3171
Gorrell (202) 343-5415

For release at 1:00 p.m., March 10, 1981. Interior Department briefing at 2:15 p.m., March 10, 1981, by Under Secretary Donald P. Hodel and Deputy Budget Director Joseph W. Gorrell.

INTERIOR ANNOUNCES BUDGET CUTS OF \$383 MILLION IN FISCAL 1981 AND \$877 MILLION IN FISCAL 1982

Secretary of the Interior James Watt today announced reduced Interior budget requests totaling \$5.94 billion in Fiscal Year 1981 and \$5.75 billion in Fiscal 1982. The new budget figures, part of President Reagan's economic recovery program, represent reductions of \$383 million in Fiscal 1981 and \$877 million in Fiscal 1982 from the Carter Administration budgets for the two fiscal years.

"During the past month, I have participated extensively in discussions with President Reagan and the rest of the Cabinet on the state of the economy and Federal budget," Watt said.

"The economy is in disarray — whether we look at it from the standpoint of inflation, unemployment, productivity, or interest rates. The budget is out of control. President Reagan and I are committed to a fundamental change of course. We have concluded that massive reductions in the budget, together with streamlining of programs and elimination of excessive regulations, are necessary actions to improve the state of the economy."

Major changes in the revised 1981 and 1982 budgets announced today include:

- A proposal to redesign and refund at \$45 million the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program, proposed to be eliminated by the Carter Administration;

- A proposal to establish a new Office of Water Policy;

- Proposals to eliminate funding for the Office of Water Research and Technology and the Water Resources Council;

- Belt-tightening proposals in the Office of the Secretary, Office of Surface Mining, the Geological Survey, the Fish and Wildlife Service and other Bureaus, through elimination of lower priority programs and programs that can be conducted by private industry or State and local governments, program streamlining, and reductions or postponement of funding for other programs;

- Consolidation of a number of Indian programs into a single block grant program with greater flexibility for tribes, but at a reduced funding level;

Withdrawal of funding for a deficit elimination program for Guam and the Virgin Islands and postponement of requests for most of the funding proposed for relocating capitals in the Trust Territory.

Last month, Watt noted, President Reagan announced major revisions in the Federal budget. Actions proposed at that time for Interior included:

Establishing a funding moratorium on grant programs for recreation and historic preservation;

Placing a moratorium on Federal land acquisition from the Land and Water Conservation Fund;

Increasing funding for restoration and improvement of national parks;

Postponing spending on several water development projects;

Terminating the Youth Conservation Corps; and

Accelerating Federal energy leasing.

Summary numbers for the Interior Department included in the Economic Recovery Program are:

(\$ billions, rounded)

	FY 1981			FY 1982		
	<u>January</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Revised</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>January</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Revised</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Budget Authority</u>						
Gross budget authority	6.319	5.936	-.383	6.623	5.747	-.877
Offsetting receipts	-1.843	-1.988	-.145	-2.083	-2.365	-.281
Net Budget Authority	<u>4.476</u>	<u>3.948</u>	<u>-.528</u>	<u>4.540</u>	<u>3.382</u>	<u>-1.158</u>
<u>Outlays</u>						
Gross outlays	6.547	6.414	-.134	6.221	5.669	-.552
Offsetting receipts	-1.843	-1.988	-.145	-2.083	-2.365	-.281
Net Outlays	<u>4.704</u>	<u>4.426</u>	<u>-.279</u>	<u>4.138</u>	<u>3.304</u>	<u>-.834</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Comparison of Current Estimates with the January 1981 Budget Submission

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>Bureau/Office</u>	<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Change ±</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Change ±</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>
Bureau of Land Management	1,069,012	+33,988	1,103,000	,099,774	+66,588	1,166,362
Water and Power Resources Service	805,036	- 2,226	802,810	913,523	-63,564	849,959
Office of National Water Policy	--	--	--	--	+ 2,500	2,500
Office of Water Research & Technology	53,337	-34,652	18,685	32,028	-32,028	--
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service	477,947	-477,947	--	644,971	-644,971	--
Fish and Wildlife Service	437,219	- 9,807	427,412	463,404	-65,593	397,811
National Park Service	515,508	+161,602	677,110	563,895	+156,585	720,480
Geological Survey	631,902	- 7,045	624,857	575,825	-37,664	538,161
Bureau of Mines	143,580	- 461	143,119	150,516	- 7,806	142,710
Office of Surface Mining	175,318	- 1,954	173,364	246,417	-66,622	179,795
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,644,259	- 2,940	1,641,319	1,544,592	-75,961	1,468,631
Territorial and International Affairs	226,956	- 369	226,587	248,086	-46,332	201,754
Office of the Solicitor	18,165	- 69	18,096	19,856	- 189	19,667
Office of the Secretary	120,498	-40,976	79,522	120,195	-61,500	58,695
Total, Department of the Interior:						
Gross Budget Authority	6,318,737	-382,856	5,935,881	6,623,082	-876,557	5,746,525
Gross Outlays	6,547,421	-133,727	6,413,694	6,221,339	-552,131	5,669,208
Less: Offsetting Receipts	-1,842,996	-144,824	-1,987,820	-2,083,394	-281,396	-2,364,790
Net Budget Authority	4,475,741	-527,680	3,948,061	4,539,688	-1,157,953	3,381,735
Net Outlays	4,704,425	-278,551	4,425,874	4,137,945	-833,527	3,304,418

Office of Budget
March 9, 1981

People to call for additional information regarding Department of the Interior
1981 FY Budget Requests

Bureau or Office	Information Source	Office Phone	Home Phone
Bureau of Land Management	Jim Pedersen Bob Henry	343-4851 343-4851	703-670-9031 703-534-1854
Water & Power Resources Service	Bill Klostermeyer Jess Pepple	343-4691 343-4268	703-451-8037 703-860-2530
Office of Water Research and Technology	Bob Baldauf Manuel Morris	343-6325 343-6325	703-430-0610 301-986-1911
Geological Survey	Tom Davis	860-7217	703-620-3021
Bureau of Mines	Bill Oyler Jim Collins	634-1325 634-1325	301-292-9291 301-770-0683
Office of Surface Mining	Pete Culp	343-4926	301-647-5966
Fish and Wildlife Service	Adam (Dan) Sokoloski Ken Sippel	343-4328 343-2444	703-356-4514 703-573-0648
National Park Service	Jay Sahd	343-4566	703-455-5678
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service	Larry Cardwell	343-9165	301-654-6438
Office of Territorial Affairs	Hugh Gallagher	343-6971	703-241-1058
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Ralph Sabers	343-6342	301-552-1887
Office of the Solicitor	Don Chendorain Jim Jewer	343-5763 343-5763	703-670-5873 301-551-6913
Office of the Secretary	Terry Garrett Charles E. Wallace	343-5027 343-3171	703-931-6349 703-536-8693
Office of Budget	Bill Bettenberg Joe Gorrell Wesley Sasaki	343-5308 343-5415 343-8077	703-323-6925 703-548-4867 301-552-1476

Bureau of Mines

The revised budget for the Bureau of Mines is \$142.7 million, a reduction of \$7.8 million from the January Budget. Two areas of research are proposed for reduction: mine health and safety research, \$5.2 million; and minerals environmental technology, \$2 million. In line with Administration efforts to place increased emphasis on recovery of strategic and critical minerals, \$8.6 million is proposed to be shifted into this area from within the Bureau.

Territorial Programs

The revised budget for Territorial Affairs totals \$202 million, a reduction of \$46 million from the January Budget. The reductions include \$20 million earlier budgeted for a program to assist the governments of Guam and the Virgin Islands to eliminate their budgetary deficits. The reductions also include \$18 million in financial assistance to three entities in Micronesia for the construction of new capitals -- leaving \$3 million for preparatory work. Some reductions are being made in operations funding and the local cost-sharing requirements for capital projects will be increased from 10 percent to 25 percent. The estimate of \$1 million under proposed legislation to establish a commission to study the applicability of U.S. laws to several territories has been withdrawn.

Reductions in other Indian programs include stretching out the facility repair program (\$12.7 million reduction), savings in personnel, forestry, business enterprise development, road construction, and the Tribal Management Corps (\$16.9 million reduction), and phasing out general assistance payments for Alaska Natives (\$5.7 million reduction). (Alaska currently provides general welfare assistance to all citizens except enrolled natives.)

Youth Conservation Corps and Secretarial Offices

The revised budget for the Office of the Secretary is \$58.7 million, a reduction of \$61.5 million from the January estimate. The Youth Conservation Corps summer employment program is being phased out. A rescission of \$38.2 million has been proposed in FY 1981 and the 1982 request has been withdrawn. Funding related to implementation of the Alaska Lands Act includes the subsistence grant to the State of Alaska (+\$3.5 million). The FY 1981 supplemental request for purchase of new aircraft and staff for the Alaska Land Use Council has been withdrawn. Staffing reductions in the immediate office of the Secretary and program assistant secretaries as well as other staff offices in the Office of the Secretary result in savings of \$5 million.

Bureau of Land Management

The revised 1982 budget for the operating programs of the Bureau of Land Management totals \$388.3 million, a decrease of \$35.4 million below the comparable amount included in the January Budget. Primary changes from the January Budget reflect the policy to accelerate energy leasing activities and include an increase in offshore oil and gas leasing and management (+\$1.7 million), offset by a reduction in Outer Continental Shelf environmental studies for regional geologic hazard appraisals similar to work conducted by the Geological Survey (-\$10 million), and an increase in onshore oil and gas leasing (+\$1.4 million). Reductions in inventory and data management (-\$7 million) and wilderness planning and mineral surveys (-\$7 million) reflect efforts to streamline these activities. Other reductions would defer some of the Bureau's construction and maintenance projects (-\$6 million).

In addition to changes in the Bureau's operating programs, the revised 1982 budget reduces the request for the Oregon and California Grant Lands in Oregon by \$13 million, for a total of \$60.1 million. The revised budget eliminates a request for a \$10 million direct appropriation which had been proposed to provide a cushion if receipts fell below the planned program obligation level and defers several small construction projects (-\$3 million).

Fish and Wildlife Service

The revised request for the Fish and Wildlife Service in FY 1982 is \$397.8 million, a \$65.6 million reduction from the January estimate. Funding for cooperative research units (-\$4.9 million), anadromous fish grants (-\$3.5 million), endangered species grants (-\$4 million), Sikes Act funding (-\$0.4 million), and marine mammal grants (-\$0.4 million) have been withdrawn. The pace of permit, license, and project reviews, areawide planning, and contaminant evaluations (-\$5 million) as well as components of the biological services program (-\$6 million) has been reduced. Funding related to implementation of the Alaska Lands Act has been reduced in the studies component in 1981 (-\$1.2 million) and in FY 1982 (-\$2.7 million). The proposed State subsistence program grant has been withdrawn in 1981 (-\$2.1 million) and the \$3.5 million request for 1982 transferred to the Office of the Secretary. The net result of the reductions in Alaska funding is a \$6.8 million increase over the 1981 appropriation. Construction projects have been reduced by \$19.1 million including the postponement of energy conservation projects, several rehabilitation projects, and hatchery and lab construction projects. Reestimates in the permanent accounts have resulted in a decrease of \$342,000 from the January estimates.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The revised budget for the Office of Surface Mining is \$179.8 million, a reduction of \$66.6 million from the January Budget. The funding for State regulatory program grants (\$31.9 million), which the States use to partially offset the costs of enforcing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, have not been reduced. Funding for Federal regulatory enforcement and assistance programs have been reduced from \$44.4 million to \$33.7 million reflecting the intention to stress state primacy. Funding for the Abandoned Mine Land Fund, which is used to reclaim lands damaged by past mining and then abandoned, decreases by \$46.3 million when compared to the January Budget but increases by \$35.5 million when compared to the FY 1981 appropriation. The largest increase is for State reclamation grants, which jump from \$29.0 million to \$70.0 million. No funding is being requested for the mineral institutes program which received \$9.6 million in FY 1981.

Geological Survey

The revised 1982 budget for Geological Survey is \$538.2 million, a reduction of \$37.7 million from the January Budget. This includes withdrawing requests for increases totaling \$20.2 million for oil shale programs, -\$3.5 million; earthquake and other geologic research initiatives, -\$11.8 million; water programs, -\$2.1 million; and common program services, -\$2.8 million. Streamlining of energy leasing processes allows a net savings of \$10.7 million, which includes an increase of \$1.0 million for OCS acceleration. Curtailment of travel and personnel accounts for additional savings of \$4.4 million. Reductions in the mapping modernization program of \$1.9 million and regional aquifer analyses of \$.5 million are also planned.

(\$ millions)				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>Reduction</u>
		<u>January Budget</u>	<u>Revised Budget</u>	
- Central Arizona Project	144.1	191.5	186.5	-5.0
- Yuma Desalting Complex	38.1	29.1	21.7	-7.4
- San Felipe Division, Central Valley	27.0	47.7	37.1	-10.6
- Dolores Project	31.7	46.6	43.6	-3.0
- North Loup Division	17.5	29.3	27.3	-2.0
- Bonneville Unit, Central Utah	74.1	70.0	66.0	-4.0
- Oroville-Tonasket	5.5	13.3	11.3	-2.0
- Upper Colorado River Recreation Facilities	11.5	13.2	12.2	-1.0
- Other Projects	<u>221.1</u>	<u>211.9</u>	<u>210.3</u>	<u>-1.6</u>
 Total Construction Program	 570.6	 652.6	 616.0	 -36.6

Secretary Watt explained:

"The Water and Power Resources Service will continue to seek out well planned new investments in the Nation's water resource base. All current construction projects will be continued but acceleration of construction schedules and initiation of new projects will await an improved national economic situation. An effort will be made, in concert with Western Governors, to find suitable candidates for new reclamation starts, perhaps as early as Fiscal Year 1983."

The request for \$6.8 million in supplemental appropriations to initiate work on additional hydroelectric power generation at six existing sites will be retained and the dam safety initiative continued. \$10 million of the proposed \$30 million increase in WPRS operation and maintenance funding will be postponed and requested funding for new project loans will be withdrawn. A number of smaller reductions in WPRS programs will be proposed including elimination of funding for cloud seeding in the high plains.

Federal Payments to States, Counties and Municipalities

The program of Payments in Lieu of Taxes, proposed to be eliminated in the January Budget, will be redesigned and proposed for refunding in the Reagan budget. This program provides payments to governments that do not receive tax revenues because of Federal ownership of land. \$45 million is being proposed for the FY 1982 budget. A legislative proposal is being drafted for submission to Congress which would provide for minimum payments to units of local governments in the amounts provided in existing law, but which would offset payments above the minimum to the extent that revenues from Federal public lands activities (largely mineral leasing and timber sales) are shared with State and local governments.

Projections of revenues shared with States from mineral leasing have been increased by \$70 million, primarily as a result of oil decontrol, raising the total 1982 estimate for such payments to \$649 million.

Block Grants to Indian Tribes

A new program of block grants to Indian tribes is proposed as a substitute funding mechanism for several programs now operated either directly by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or by tribal organizations or other entities under P.L. 93-638 contracts or grant arrangements. The block grant approach would provide for direct funding and significant program flexibility for tribal governments compared with current budgeting procedures and would provide "umbrella" funding for ten existing programs including supplemental educational assistance (Johnson-O'Malley), adult vocational training and education, direct employment, supplemental funding for college scholarships, housing, Indian Action Teams, and self-determination grants.

In line with the major reduction being proposed in many Interior programs Secretary Watt announced, "The total amount available for tribal discretion in these programs would be less than originally budgeted, but the reduction will be partially cushioned by reducing the overhead. This approach will give tribal governments much more say in the final allocation than is traditionally the case when reductions are made on an individual program basis. I believe this is an important step in this Administration's partnership with tribal governments. They will truly have the opportunity to set program priorities and have the flexibility to adjust those priorities within the funding levels requested for the block grants. ...It is my hope that tribal leaders will view this as an important new opportunity for them in their pursuit of self-determination. We have identified over \$160 million in the Carter Budget in Bureau of Indian Affairs programs which I believe are readily adaptable to a block grant approach."

Funding requested for the combined programs totaled \$162.1 million in the January Budget. This will be reduced by about 25 percent, or \$40.6 million. Selection of a grant to operate Bureau programs on a reservation will be at the option of the tribe concerned. Tribes which elect to receive a single consolidated grant will submit a plan for carrying out the programs, projects, functions, and services included in the consolidated activity. These plans would set forth a comprehensive description of the activities to be undertaken consistent with applicable legislative and regulatory provisions for program eligibility.

The National Park Service, Heritage Conservation
and Recreation Service and the Land and Water
Conservation Fund

As previously announced, the President proposes to substantially refocus the Department's recreation and historic preservation programs. This will be accomplished through moratoriums on Federal land purchases and on funding for three major State and local government grant programs for recreation and historic preservation, by significantly increasing the resources available for existing national parks, and by consolidating the remaining programs of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS).

A major infusion of funds -- \$105 million -- to the National Park Service is being proposed to help restore and improve existing parks. The increased funding -- proposed to come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund -- would be used in the parks for rehabilitation of historic structures, reconstruction of deteriorated roads and bridges, water and sewer improvements, correction of health and safety deficiencies, increased cyclical maintenance for park buildings, roads, bridges, trails and campgrounds, and other improvements. Watt said:

"We are preparing legislation to make Land and Water Conservation Fund monies available for restoration and improvement of our National Parks. These parks, for the most part, represent our most significant natural and historic places of true national interest and we must hold ourselves accountable for their preservation and wise use. I believe we have been seriously deficient on both accounts. Our parks and park facilities have been deteriorating while we have been rushing to acquire more lands."

The moratorium on new Federal land acquisition would save \$395 million in Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982. This amount consists of a 1981 rescission of \$105 million and a 1982 reduction of \$290 million. Proposed funding of \$45 million in 1982 would be used for court awards, a limited number of hardship and other emergency purchases, and monitoring of active State and local projects funded through previous grants. The Secretary explained:

"I believe that most of the truly unique areas of national significance requiring Federal management and funding are already a part of the national park, forest, refuge, trails, and wild and scenic rivers systems. In an era of budgetary constraint, we should be seeking to round out the Federal estate and manage better the areas that are part of that estate."

During the funding moratorium, a review of land acquisition policies and priorities, the potential for land exchanges, and existing park and recreation legislation will be conducted.

The moratorium on the programs for State recreation grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, grants to urban areas for recreation facility restoration, and grants to States for historic preservation would save about \$476 million this year and next. Secretary Watt said:

"We consider these activities discretionary and amenable to continued independent State and local endeavor without Federal guidelines. State and local governments have traditionally had more funds available for these purposes than could be matched by the Federal government and have accomplished far more than those projects funded in part by the grants. Tax benefits and private and other local historic preservation activities far exceed the amounts supported through Interior grants. We would, however, propose to continue funding for the National Trust for Historic Preservation which operates historic sites and programs."

Budget proposals affecting the grants moratorium include 1981 rescissions of \$145 million, \$35 million and \$8 million respectively for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Parks, and Historic Preservation Programs. Respective 1982 reductions are \$185 million, \$75 million, and \$28 million. \$4.7 million would be retained for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Water Resource Programs

The revised budget proposes \$2.5 million in funding to establish a new Office of Water Policy reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources. This Office would work with the States, interested citizens, Congress, and other Federal agencies in developing and coordinating national water policy. In announcing the new Office, Secretary Watt said:

"As a Nation, we clearly need to rethink our approaches to conserving water resources and meeting water resource requirements. This needs to be done in a framework of State and Federal cooperation, but the emphasis should be on respect for State water rights and on State management of their water resources and financial participation in water resource projects."

In conjunction with this initiative, the revised budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Office of Water Research and Technology (OWRT) and the Water Resources Council (WRC). The Secretary said:

"I believe that neither organization properly focuses on national concerns for development of water policies and programs. In this era of fiscal austerity, many of the functions of the Office of Water Research and Technology should properly be the responsibility of States and private industry. The staff of the Water Resources Council primarily supports an interagency committee and the work of the Council suffers from all the defects you would expect from such an organizational arrangement."

The OWRT proposal includes withdrawing a proposed 1981 supplemental request of \$22.9 million, a 1981 rescission of \$11.8 million in contract, grant and other funds, and elimination of the 1982 request for \$32 million for total savings of \$66.7 million. The WRC proposal includes withdrawing the 1982 request of \$39.8 million and rescinding 1981 grant funds totaling \$5 million.

A 1982 reduction of \$64 million is proposed for the Water and Power Resources Service. This would include postponing construction funding totaling \$35 million for eight projects and saving \$1.6 million in salary costs, reducing 1982 construction funding to \$616 million, an increase of \$45.4 million over 1981 appropriations to date. The affected projects are:

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

8113

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release March 12, 1981

Shaw 202/343-4576

FISCAL 1982 BUDGET AMENDMENTS FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS PROGRAMS DETAILED

Interior Secretary James Watt said today President Reagan's budget amendments sent to Congress this week include a reduction of seven percent -- \$75.9 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1982 budget presently pending in Congress

"Although the budget amendments propose a reduction in Bureau of Indian Affairs programs from \$1.083 billion to \$1.007 billion, this constitutes a seven percent cut, well below the Department's overall budget cut of 18 percent in annual appropriations," Watt pointed out. "I am confident that with the new initiatives to be taken to increase flexibility in working with available resources, we will be able to meet reservation needs," he added.

By merging and consolidating several programs into a single appropriation activity, the Bureau plans to give tribes a simpler and more flexible method for setting priorities, as well as tribal goals and objectives.

James F. Canan, Interior's Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said the budget amendments propose a consolidation of budget activities now in use for Agricultural Extension, supplemental Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance, Adult Education, Community Fire Protection, Direct Employment, Adult Vocational Training, Self-Determination Grants, supplemental Higher Education Grants, Indian Action Teams, and Housing. These programs presently total \$162.1 million including \$6.2 million for the Contract Support Program.

"By combining these programs and providing flexibility in their use, we believe savings can be realized while still meeting tribal needs. We are proposing a Consolidated Tribal Government Program activity of \$120 million -- plus \$1.5 million for program management -- to be used as block grants to be apportioned to the tribes for those programs," he added.

Canan said the single line item budget activity of \$120 million will have approximately \$40 million less than the total of all the previous individual programs, but the single budget activity offers greater tribal choice in allocating available resources to meet real needs of the tribes. As part of the budget consultation process, each tribe will be given the option of selecting, within an

(over)

overall dollar level, the amounts and types of the consolidated programs the tribe or the Bureau will operate on the reservations during any budget year. If the tribe chooses to operate the program, they will do so with funds received under a new grant mechanism with the attributes of a block grant.

"This combination of a single budget activity and the new Bureau grant would give the tribes a more effective means of setting priorities and dealing with the operations of the programs consistent with Federal laws and regulations, as well as tribal goals and objectives," Canan added.

Additional reductions will be made in Personnel and Travel, \$10.9 million; Road Construction, \$3 million; Facility Improvement and Repair, \$12.7 million; Forestry Initiatives, \$.7 million; Business Enterprise Development efforts, \$1.4 million; Welfare Grants to Alaska, \$5.7 million; and Tribal Managers Corps, \$1 million, for an overall total of \$75.9 million.

Canan pointed out that legal authority already exists to treat financial assistance under the programs to be consolidated as grants if operated by the tribes.

"We plan to start work immediately on distribution formulas, new guidelines and more detailed program design to implement the block grants. We will be guided in all these matters by the views of tribal leaders," he added.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8/14

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release March 25, 1981

LOVETT 202/343-7445

MISSISSIPPI SIOUX JUDGMENT FUND PAYMENT
WILL BE MADE TO ELIGIBLE INDIANS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced that a partial per capita payment of judgment funds awarded to the Mississippi Sioux Indians by the Indian Claims Commission will be made before the end of April. The award was for land taken in Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota in the early 1800's.

The partial payment will be made to the present-day successor groups of the Mdewakanton-Wahpakoota Tribes of Mississippi Sioux Indians. These are the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Lower Sioux, Prairie Island and Shakopee Sioux Communities of Minnesota; and an enrolled group of lineal descendants who are not members of the above tribal groups.

Members of these groups who have moved since being notified of their eligibility should provide new addresses to either the BIA Aberdeen Area Office, 115 Fourth Avenue, S. E., Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401 or the BIA Minneapolis Area Office, 15 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402.

The total amount available for distribution to these groups is approximately \$15 million, but a portion of the fund will be retained in a special account to provide for possible payments to rejected applicants who have not completed the appeal process.

Payment from the Mississippi Sioux judgment funds has already been made to the tribal successors of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux entities. Payment is yet to be made, however, to the lineal descendants group of Sisseton-Wahpeton awardees. No date for this payment has been scheduled.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

81/5
news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release April 1, 1981

Wilson (202) 343-3171

KENNETH L. SMITH, WESTERN TRIBAL LEADER,
TO BE NOMINATED ASSISTANT INTERIOR SECRETARY

Interior Secretary James Watt said today that President Reagan had announced his intention to nominate Kenneth L. Smith, a member of the Wasco Tribe of Oregon, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, subject to Senate confirmation.

"Ken Smith is a vigorous and highly qualified tribal leader who has worked effectively at the local and national level to improve the economic and social position of Indians in our society," Watt said. "Smith was selected only after extensive consultation with elected tribal leaders from all across the Nation."

Smith, 46, has been general manager of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, a federally enrolled Indian organization composed of the three tribes living on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon.

He has spent his entire adult career with the Confederated Tribes, joining the organization in 1959 and serving in various capacities including accountant and comptroller. He has been general manager since 1972

After graduation from Madras High School, Madras, Oregon, Smith attended Oregon State University, Eastern Oregon College and was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1959 with a B.S. degree in business.

While a student in high school and in college he worked as an engineering aide and forestry aide during the summer with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Smith has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Indian Lawyer Training Program; Oregon State Board of Education; and the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

He is a member of the Elks Lodge in Madras and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Indian Travel Commission, Lakewood, Colorado; the Oregon Heart Assn.; the Oregon Historical Society and the Intertribal Timber Council at Warm Springs

Smith, born in The Dalles, Oregon, is married to the former Jeanie M. Thompson of Portland. The couple has four children.

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REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release April 24, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

PAYTON DETAILED TO WASHINGTON TO SERVE AS BIA ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Kenneth Payton, Bureau of Indian Affairs deputy area director in Albuquerque, New Mexico has been detailed to Washington, D.C. for not more than 120 days to serve as the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Payton will begin his assignment as operational head of the BIA on April 20, Interior Acting Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, James Canan said today.

An Oklahoma Cherokee, Payton was superintendent of the Southern Pueblos Agency for 13 years before coming into his present area office position in 1979. A thirty-year career veteran with the BIA, Payton was superintendent for five years at the Mescalero Apache Agency at Mescalero, New Mexico. He was first hired by the Bureau as a soil scientist for the Hopi Agency in Arizona and subsequently worked in land operations on the Navajo Reservation and for the Consolidated Ute Agency.

Payton has served as the acting deputy commissioner during previous vacancies of the Commissioner's office.

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8/17

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Release April 24, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

BIA ANNOUNCES NEW SUPERINTENDENTS FOR NORTHERN CHEYENNE AND LAGUNA AGENCIES

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced the appointment of Ernest T. Moran as superintendent of the Northern Cheyenne Agency at Lane Deer, Montana and Roland E. Johnson as the first superintendent of the recently established Laguna Agency, Laguna, New Mexico.

The Laguna Pueblo to be served by Johnson has a land area of about 400,000 acres and a membership of about 6,000. It was formerly part of the Southern Pueblos Agency, which included nine other smaller pueblos. The BIA announced in April, 1980 that a new agency was being established to serve Laguna.

Johnson, director of Indian children's programs for the Indian Health Service in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is a former governor of the Laguna Pueblo. He was formerly a deputy area director and area tribal operations officer for the BIA's Albuquerque Area Office.

An alumnus of the New Mexico State University, Johnson, 42, came to work for BIA as a personnel management specialist in 1965. He later became personnel officer and chief of staffing in the Bureau's central office in Washington, D.C. He has completed the Department of Interior's Administrative Training Program. In 1975 he was given the New Mexico Distinguished Public Service Award.

Moran, who is a member of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, officially assumed responsibilities at the Northern Cheyenne Agency on April 5. He had been functioning as the acting superintendent since last September. He was the administrative manager at the agency.

A former Marine, Moran, 41, worked at BIA agencies in Montana, California, Nevada and New Mexico. He was also the executive director of the Indian American Foundation, Billings, Montana 1972-73; director/consultant for Tri-State Tribe, Inc., Missoula, Montana, 1970-71 and credit manager for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe at Dixon Montana, 1967-70.



REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8/18

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release April 28, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

STRONG, STABLE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS STRESSED
AT SMITH CONFIRMATION HEARINGS

Ken Smith, a Wasco Indian from Oregon nominated by President Reagan to be the Department of Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, told members of the Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee his "beliefs and philosophy" on Indian matters at a confirmation hearing April 28.

With tribal council members from Smith's Warm Springs Reservation in full regalia in the hearing room, Smith expressed his belief "in the strengths of Indian people which have enabled them to endure and survive as a people through adversities and oppressions unparalleled in history."

Smith said that Indian people have the will and the ability to govern themselves and that tribal governments, not the Federal Government, have the "prime responsibility for improvement of their social and economic growth and development." He added that U.S./Indian relationships will be "stronger and more meaningful when Indian tribal governments are strong and stable and less dependent on Federal funds for operation of their governmental programs."

Smith's role in helping the Confederated Warm Springs Tribes to achieve strength and stability and to reduce dependence on Federal aid was noted by the other witnesses at the hearing.

Senator Mark Hatfield said: "As general manager (of the Confederated Tribes) for the past 10 years, Mr. Smith has utilized his managerial and organizational skills to make the reservation a model of economic success with more than 1,000 persons employed and an annual payroll of more than \$10 million."

Silas Whitman, a tribal council member from the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, said that Warm Springs has been a model for the Northwest tribes "as we prepare to go on a path of independence and self determination." He said that Smith has provided invaluable aid to neighboring tribes, especially helping the Nez Perce in the area of timber development.

Frank Lawrence, chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, North Dakota, spoke for the National Congress of American Indians and the 16 tribes of the Aberdeen, South Dakota Area. He said, "We like his background. He is especially strong in economic development. This is greatly needed."

The chairman of the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes, Delbert Frank, said, "We are sorry to have Ken leave our organization, we believe that he is the best possible person to serve this country and the Indian people in this important position. Ken has built a strong management team at Warm Springs which will allow our tribes to continue to progress during the time for which we 'loan' him to you."

Smith, a graduate of the University of Oregon with a B.S. in Business Administration, went to work for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs in 1959 as an accountant. He became head accountant, controller, assistant general manager, acting general manager and since 1971 has been general manager. He also served three years as an elected member of the tribal council.

In 1974 Smith was appointed to Task Force No. 7 of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, concerned with reservation development. He has been a member of the Oregon State Board of Education and has served on the board of Directors of the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. He is a director of the American Indian Travel Commission and the Intertribal Timber Council.

His nomination as Assistant Secretary was sent by the White House to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee April 14. His appointment must be confirmed by a vote of the full Senate before he can be sworn in and begin functioning as Assistant Secretary.

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STATEMENT OF
KENNETH L. SMITH
THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINEE
FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BEFORE THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
APRIL 28, 1981

Mr. Chairman, I am Kenneth L. Smith, a Wasco Indian from Warm Springs, Oregon. It is a pleasure to be before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs today as President Reagan's nominee for Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior.

First, I would like to thank the President and Secretary Watt for their support and confidence in me. Also I want to thank Senator Hatfield and all my friends for their support and encouragement.

Briefly, I would like to share with you my background and some of my philosophy on Indian Affairs.

I was born in The Dalles, Oregon and was raised by my grandparents on the Warm Springs Reservation in central Oregon. I attended the Warm Springs Boarding School through the sixth grade and then attended public school in Madras, Oregon, a town about 15 miles from the Reservation, where I graduated from high school in 1954.

In 1959, I graduated from the University of Oregon with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration and immediately went to work for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs as an accountant. Thereafter, I worked as Head Accountant, Controller, Assistant General Manager, Acting General Manager, and since 1971 as General Manager. I also served three years as an elected member of the Tribal Council.

During these years, we came a long way in the development of our Reservation. Major initiatives during these years included:

A long range comprehensive study of the human and natural resources which has been the blueprint for reservation development.

Financing and development of the Kah-nee-ta Vacation Resort.

Financing and development of the Warm Springs Forest Products Timber Complex.

Financing and development of electrical and telephone services throughout the Reservation.

Financing and development of a tribally owned low-head hydroelectric generating facility.

Construction of numerous housing and utility projects on the Reservation.

Expansion of our human resource programs for the benefit of our members.

I could go on, but the above items indicate that growth and development succeeded on the Warm Springs Reservation. Basically, it took strong tribal government and good management to achieve this success. I feel fortunate and proud to have been involved with this progress.

These 22 years have given me the management experience and insight to see true self-determination come about, economic development take place and consequently, less dependence on the Federal Government. That should be one of the major objectives of any community in the country whether a reservation community or otherwise.

I have been active in off-reservation affairs as well. In 1974, I was appointed to Task Force No. 7 of the American Indian Policy Review Commission which was concerned with reservation development. I served six years as a board member of the Oregon State Board of Education and five years on the Board of Directors of the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

I also am a Director of the American Indian Travel Commission and the Intertribal Timber Council.

Mr. Chairman, it is these business and management skills, demonstrated in the day-to-day, practical, real business world that I bring to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

Also important I think are the beliefs and philosophy I bring to the job.

I believe in the strengths of Indian people which have enabled them to endure and survive as a people through adversities and oppressions unparalleled in history.

I believe Indian people have the will and the ability to self-govern and exercise wisely their remaining sovereign powers within the framework of the Federal-tribal relationship.

I believe that the fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of Indian people and their tribal governments must come from within, from their own will and determination.

I believe Indian people and their tribal governments, not the Federal Government, have the prime responsibility for improvement of their social and economic growth and development.

I believe the proper role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other Federal Agencies with their limited funding, is to encourage and foster an atmosphere that will enable tribal governments to move toward less dependency on the Federal Government as they seek to improve the social and economic conditions of their people.

I believe the goal of moving tribes away from dependence on the Federal Government is in complete accord with the existing government-to-government relationship and does not in any manner diminish or alter the Federal trust responsibility.

I believe the governmental and trust relationships will be stronger and more meaningful when Indian tribal governments are strong and stable and less dependent on Federal funds for operation of their governmental programs.

Mr. Chairman, I believe with my 22 years of experience in effective tribal management and economic development, that I can make a significant contribution to the position.

I welcome the challenge and opportunity to serve the Nation in its relationships with America's Indian Tribes.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release April 29, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

150,000 ACRES OF TIMBERLAND PURCHASED FOR MAINE INDIAN TRIBES

Interior Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs James Canan announced today that 150,000 acres of timberland was purchased April 23 for the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indian tribes of Maine under the terms of the Maine Indian Settlement Act passed last October

The purchase involved 38 separate tracts of land in East-Central Maine, ranging in size from 30,000 acres to 40 acres. The total cost was \$29.6 million. The land was bought from the Dead River Land Company of Maine.

The settlement act extinguished the Indians' claim to some 12 million acres of land and gave them a \$27 million trust fund plus \$54.5 million for the purchase of land. The April 23 purchases were the first acquisition by the two tribes which are to share equally in the award.

The Penobscot Tribe selected and purchased 120,205 acres, of which 41,486 acres were immediately put into trust with the United States. The remaining 78,719 acres were bought in fee, with the United States not having a trust responsibility.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe selected and purchased 30,082 acres, all held in trust by the United States for the tribe.

BIA Eastern Area Director Harry Rainbolt represented the Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in carrying out the functions of the trustee.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

press release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release May 8, 1981

Tom Wilson 202/343-3171

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS ISSUED FOLLOWING
MEETING ON MICHIGAN INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

Federal, State and Tribal leaders met in Washington on May 6 and 7 to seek solutions to problems concerning the fishery in the northern Great Lakes off Michigan's coastlines.

The group, composed of representatives of the Secretary of the Interior, Michigan Governor's Office and Michigan Department of Natural Resources and leaders of the Bay Mills, Grand Traverse and Sault Ste. Marie Tribes, issued the following statement:

"These two days of meetings represent a good faith effort to solve the problems relating to the Great Lakes fishery. The discussions proceeded fully and frankly and the parties now have a greater understanding of each other's concerns. Substantial progress has been made in establishing a process which will permit the achievement of an agreement protecting both the fishery resource and the interests of the State and the Tribes. The participants recognized that continued progress will require patience, understanding, and a cooperative attitude among the citizens of Michigan.

"The group agreed upon the following course of action:

To continue initial progress with another meeting to be held in Washington, D.C. on June 4 and 5.

- "2. A working group of biologists from the State, Tribal, and Federal governments was created to produce a report on the status of the affected fishery resource. All parties will share information with the working group.

The report developed by the task force will provide the common base of facts and projections necessary to derive and support future group decisions.

Another tripartite working group was created, headed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to examine factors related to some degree of conversion from large mesh gill nets to more selective fishing gear.

A tripartite working group, headed by a Tribal designee, will examine the problem of access to fishing grounds.

- "5. The State of Michigan will work with the Tribes and other affected groups to make necessary adjustments to the recently issued State emergency fishing regulations assuming these regulations are put in place by the Federal Court."

The meeting was attended by 22 persons. It was chaired by Interior Deputy Under Secretary William P. Horn.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release May 19, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

LESTENKOF NAMED TO HEAD BIA IN ALASKA

Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ken Smith has appointed Jacob Lestenkof, an Aleut from St. George Island, Alaska, as the Bureau of Indian Affairs' area director for Alaska. The BIA's Alaska area office is in Juneau.

Lestenkof's appointment is Smith's first official action as Assistant Secretary, since being sworn into office May 15.

Smith said Lestenkof's "extensive experience with both Alaska Native organizations and the government demonstrated his qualifications for this position of critical importance to the Alaska Natives."

Lestenkof has been the executive director of the Cook Inlet Native Association in Anchorage since 1977. In this post he managed and administered one of the largest Alaska Native human services corporations in the state. He has also been the executive vice president and the director of manpower development programs for the Alaska Federation of Natives.

From 1959-1974 Lestenkof was in the United States Army National Guard, reaching the rank of colonel. During part of this time he functioned as a staff assistant for the Alaska Department of Military Affairs and for two-and-a-half years he was the Alaska Representative for the Alaskan Command/Joint Chiefs of Staff worldwide exercises.

A graduate of the Mt. Edgecumbe High School, Lestenkof received further education and training as the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College. Before entering the military, he worked for the U.S. Public Health Service at Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska.

Lestenkof has received the Army Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Alaska State Commendation Medal and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. He has been on the board of directors of the Alaska Children's Services; United Way of Alaska; Hope Cottage and was on the advisory board for Northern TV.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

8/22

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release May 20, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

OREGONIAN BECOMES NATION'S TOP INDIAN OFFICIAL

Kenneth L. Smith, a Wasco Indian from Oregon, became the nation's top Indian official May 15 when he was sworn in by Interior Secretary James Watt as the Department's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. Smith is the third American Indian to hold that position, which was established in 1977.

At the swearing in ceremony Smith said that it was his intention and that of Secretary Watt to further self determination for Indian tribal groups.

Interior Under Secretary Don Hodel told Interior employees at the ceremony that Smith was chosen for the job, after consultation with tribal leaders, because of his outstanding record of economic development on his own Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon. Smith has been the general manager of the Confederated Warm Springs Tribes for the past 10 years.

Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield testified at Smith's confirmation hearings that he "has utilized his managerial and organizational skills to make the (Warm Springs) reservation a model of economic success with more than 1,000 persons employed and an annual payroll of more than \$10 million."

In addition to directing the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Smith will be involved in the shaping of United States policy on Indian matters.

Smith grew up on the Warm Springs Reservation and received his degree in business administration from the University of Oregon in 1959 before returning to the reservation as an accountant for the Confederated Tribes. He later became controller and assistant general manager before his appointment as general manager in 1971.

He was a member of a task force on reservation development for the Congressionally mandated American Indian Policy Review Commission. He has been a director of the American Indian Travel Commission and the Intertribal Timber Council. He has also served on the Oregon State Board of Education and the Board of Directors of the Portland Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

At his confirmation hearings Smith stressed the need for strong, stable tribal governments. He said that U.S./Indian relationships will be "stronger and more meaningful when Indian tribal governments are strong and stable and less dependent on Federal funds for operation of their government programs."

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release June 10, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM WILL SPEED DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO INDIANS

A newly developed automatic data processing system for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' social services programs will be implemented October 1 in all areas except Alaska, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ken Smith announced today.

With the new system in place, the processing of a request for general assistance, which in the present manual system takes 3-6 weeks before delivery of the first check, will be completed in 2-3 days.

Smith said the new system will eliminate some emergencies now created by the time lag in delivery of services; will give social workers more time for clients by cutting down paperwork time; will give management immediate data needed for analysis and planning; and will provide accurate, timely audit and program reports required for budgeting and reports to Congress. The system will also work in conjunction with other existing and planned local operating level systems.

Smith said that he was especially pleased with the development of the Bureau's social services automation program because it "came from the users . . . It didn't start with the planners."

Ray Butler, director of the Bureau's Social Services programs, said the laborious manual system has not been able to keep up with the growth of the programs. He noted that the social services budget grew from \$1.5 million in the 1950s to \$20 million at the end of the 1960s to approximately \$90 million in 1981. The number of people receiving general assistance grew in this time from 12,000 to 58,000.

Butler said that the Bureau's Phoenix area office played a leading role in the development of the new ADP system through pioneering a conversion to the system in October 1979. The system has been thoroughly tested in the Phoenix office which serves 46 reservations in Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Operation of the system will be delayed in Alaska past October 1 because of some special telecommunications problems, but will be operational in all other areas by October 1.

The Bureau's general assistance and child welfare programs are for eligible Indian people living on or near a reservation who are not able to receive such assistance through state or local public welfare agencies. The Bureau's social services program also includes providing assistance to Indian communities through tribal work projects (similar to so-called "workfare" projects); child welfare services in helping with the placement of Indian children in adoptive or foster homes; family services; assistance to Indians to enable them to get needed services and assistance from state and local agencies; and helping community agencies away from the reservations to understand the needs of Indians.

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8124 DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release June 11, 1981

Shaw (202) 343-4576

SAMPSEL APPOINTED DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Interior James Watt announced today that Roy H. Sampsel, a Choctaw Indian from Portland, Oregon, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior.

Sampsel has worked in Indian affairs as a consultant, as executive director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, as a reservation program officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

"We are fortunate to have a person with the wide range of experience, especially in Indian affairs, that Sampsel has to his credit," Watt said. "He will be looked to for policy advice in all areas of Indian affairs in the days ahead."

Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs said that he plans to operate, "for the time being at least," with a two-deputy system -- one to handle day-to-day operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the other to work on policy matters. Sampsel will be the deputy for policy matters, Smith said.

Sampsel has had his own consulting firm since 1978 and has been involved in working with various Indian tribes and tribal business enterprises in natural resource development, community planning, communications/information development, education/training and other management programs to further tribal self sufficiency.

A graduate of Portland State University, Sampsel was executive director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission 1977-78. He was reservations program officer in the Portland Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1976-77 and a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior 1973-76.

Sampsel, an army veteran, also served as a public information officer in the Interior Department, an administrative assistant for the majority leader of the Oregon House of Representatives and as field representative for Oregon's U.S. Senator Robert W. Packwood.

Sampsel was born in 1941 in Joplin, Missouri, but has lived most of his life in the Portland area.

Smith said that he planned to fill the other deputy position (for operations) within 60 days. On May 15 he appointed Ken Payton, a career BIA official, to fill this position on an acting basis.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release June 24, 1981

Stoltzfus 202/343-7445

SMITH ANNOUNCES NEW SUPERINTENDENTS FOR SHAWNEE,
FORT TOTTEN AGENCIES

Joe Walker and Joe Christie have been selected to be the new Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendents at the Shawnee and Fort Totten Agencies, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ken Smith announced today.

Walker, 44, replaces John Taylor, who retired after 15 years as superintendent at the Shawnee, Oklahoma Agency. Walker began his career with the BIA in 1963 as a social studies teacher at the Riverside School and later worked as a program officer at the Shawnee and Red Lake Agencies. He holds M.A.s. from Oklahoma and Harvard Universities in Sociology and Public Administration, respectively.

Christie, a 45 year old Choctaw who also began his career with the BIA as an educator, is the new superintendent at the Fort Totten, North Dakota Agency. Most recently Christie has been a project development specialist for the Bureau in its Administrative Services Center, where he devised plans for improving BIA administrative programs. Christie also holds dual M.A.s: one in education from Pittsburgh State University and one in Public Administration from the University of New Mexico.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release June 24, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

WATT APPROVES MOVE OF INDIAN ART SCHOOL

Interior Secretary James Watt announced today that the Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) at Santa Fe, New Mexico will be moved for the 1981-82 school year to the nearby campus of the College of Santa Fe.

Watt said he approved a one-year Bureau of Indian Affairs contract with the College of Santa Fe to allow IAIA to use facilities on the campus of the 1,200-student liberal arts college.

IAIA will retain its own staff, programs and academic identity. Under the contract, it will have its own dormitory, classroom and administrative facilities and will share other College of Santa Fe facilities, such as the gym, cafeteria and library. There will also be a special section of the library building provided for the IAIA library collection.

Ken Smith, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said he was pleased with the agreement worked out with the College of Santa Fe. He said that the move from "sharing a campus with high school students at its present location to a college campus should provide a more suitable academic atmosphere for the IAIA students." Smith added that he planned to seek the advice of knowledgeable artists, education administrators, tribal leaders and others to determine the long-term future of the school.

IAIA was founded in 1962 as a high school with a special emphasis on the fine arts, including a post-secondary art program. The high school program, however, was phased out in the mid-1970s and efforts made to gain college accreditation. In 1979, when the IAIA enrollment was less than half of capacity, the senior high programs (10th, 11th and 12th grades) of the Albuquerque Indian School were transferred to the IAIA campus in Santa Fe.

The College of Santa Fe is an independent, four-year college founded in 1947 by the Christian Brothers, a Catholic Church religious-educational community. The Board of Trustees of the college announced its approval of the IAIA agreement last week.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release June 30, 1981

Shaw (202) 343-4576

INTERIOR OPENS FISHING SEASON EARLY FOR INDIANS

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Ken Smith announced today an early opening of the Sockeye and Pink Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River System in the State of Washington in two areas of the Strait of Juan de Fuca

The Makah and Klallam Indian tribes began fishing in their treaty fishing sites within the Strait on June 27. This opening date precedes by approximately six days the opening by other treaty tribes and non-Indians on July 3-5.

"By taking this action we are assuring that the United States fulfills its obligation under a 1979 Supreme Court decision which said that we have the responsibility to regulate the fishery to provide the tribes the full opportunity to harvest their treaty share of the salmon," Smith said.

"The run timing and narrow geography of the Strait necessitates extra time for the affected tribes to catch their portion of the treaty share," he added.

Federal biologists predict a heavy run of salmon for the 1981 fishing season. The runs of the prized fish in these waters are equally shared between the U.S. and Canada under the terms of a 1980 Convention. The U.S. has treaty obligations to certain Northwest Indian tribes to provide the full opportunity to harvest one-half of each year's run passing through tribal treaty fishing areas.

Interior regulations sent to the Federal Register, implement the system which the U.S. has used since 1977 to meet its obligations both to Canada and to U.S. treaty Indians. This year, as in previous years, the affected treaty tribes will regulate their fisheries concurrently and in a manner consistent with Interior regulations.

The Commerce Department regulates the non-Indian fishery in accordance with recommendations from the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. The State Department pursuant to Article VI of the Convention has exempted from the Commerce regulations treaty Indian fishing under Interior regulations.

The treaty catch will be closely monitored. Should it be necessary to fulfill U.S. obligations under the Convention to assure proper spawning escapement and equal division of the catch between U.S. and Canada, the Commerce Department pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding with Interior will direct in-season adjustments of the fishing schedules.



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: July 15, 1981

Essertier 202/343-3171

SECRETARY WATT NAMES COMMISSION TO PROBE LOSSES IN MINERAL ROYALTIES

Interior Secretary James Watt today announced the establishment of a "Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources" to develop solutions to minerals management problems, focusing on royalty accounting and oil theft.

"The serious allegations of waste and revenue loss resulting from inadequate fiscal accounting of America's energy resources have been of concern for many years to the Interior Department. the Congress, the General Accounting Office, the Indian community, the State governments which share in oil and gas revenues, and the Nation's taxpayers, but little has been done to correct the deficiencies of the past," Secretary Watt said.

"This Commission will review all current and proposed Departmental efforts to assure that they prove effective solutions to the problem," he added.

Secretary Watt said that the chairman of the five-member Commission will be David F. Linowes of Scarsdale, New York, and Champaign, Illinois, an international authority in accounting and auditing and a recognized expert in privacy protection. He was the founding partner of Leopold and Linowes, Certified Public Accountants, and was national partner of Laventhol and Horwath, worldwide auditors and consultants. He chaired the U.S. Privacy Protection Commission from 1975 through 1977, which resulted in several privacy protection bills now before Congress.

Serving with Linowes on the Commission will be:

-- Elmer B. Staats of Washington, D.C., Comptroller General of the United States from 1966 until his retirement March 3; and an official of the Bureau of the Budget during most of the period between 1939 and 1966, including service as Deputy Director from 1950 to 1953 and from 1959 to 1966.

-- Michel T. Halbouty of Houston, internationally renowned earth scientist and engineer whose career and accomplishments in the fields of geology and petroleum engineering have earned him recognition as one of the world's outstanding geo-scientists.

-- Charles J. Mankin of Norman, Oklahoma, Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Executive Director of the Energy Resources Center and Professor of Geology at the University of Oklahoma, and past President of the Association of American State Geologists.

A fifth member of comparable stature will be named by the Secretary soon.

(more)

Watt said that the magnitude of the problem to be addressed by the Commission is seen in the fact that the royalty management program must collect and account for about \$4 billion in royalties from federal and Indian mineral leases this year, with projections of up to \$20 billion by 1990.

The Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources will report directly to Secretary Watt. It is to complete its assignments within six months. Its charge is to evaluate the Department's royalty accounting system, recommend improvements in internal controls relating to the generation of revenues and to review Departmental actions to guard against oil theft. The Commission will produce an advisory report for the Secretary.

The Commission will have assistance from a special investigations team being set up by the Interior Department's Office of the Inspector General. The team will identify the nature and extent of known or suspected oil thefts and losses of petroleum which affect royalty payments to the government and track the audits of royalty paying oil companies being performed by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit teams and CPA firms contracted by the OIG.

Joining Inspector General Richard Mulberry on the special investigations team will be representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Energy, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The team's efforts will be coordinated with those of the Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources.

Watt met on February 25 with the Western Governors' Conference and briefed them on the high priority he attaches to the problems of royalty losses which affect state revenues. An outgrowth of that meeting was creation of a special joint working group to address the problems. Staffed by the Intergovernmental Operating Committee, the Group will report to the Governors and the Secretary by September.

Watt noted that the Commission will maintain close coordination with the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency and will have the full support of the Office of Management and Budget.

As Commission Chairman, Linowes will draw on a broad background of experience in many fields. He headed economic development missions for the State Department to Turkey in 1967, India in 1970, Greece in 1971, and for the United Nations to Pakistan and Iran in 1968. He has been Chairman of the Trial Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, as well as Treasurer and Vice President of that organization. He currently holds the Harold Boeschstein chair in Political Economy and Public Policy at the University of Illinois.

Each of the Commission members brings an exceptional background to his new assignment, Secretary Watt pointed out.

Staats held high posts under nine Presidents before his retirement in March. Besides his services as Comptroller General and in the Bureau of the Budget, he was executive director of the Operations Coordinating Board of the National Security Council from 1954 to 1958. He is well known in academic circles, having been a lecturer in government and public administration at American University and George Washington University; on the honorary faculty and a member of the Board of Advisers of the Industrial College of the Armed

Forces; on the Visiting Committees of Harvard University, the University of California, University of Chicago, University of Florida, University of Illinois and the University of Pittsburgh, and a trustee of the National Institute of Public Affairs at American University, and McPherson College. He also has been on the Board of Governors of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions. Staats holds numerous national awards and honors for his public service, including the Presidential Citizens Medal, given him by President Reagan in a ceremony March 23 in the Oval Office.

Halbouty, a graduate of Texas A and M University, holds bachelor's and master's degrees in both geology and petroleum engineering, a professional geological engineering degree and a doctor of engineering degree from Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. He has contributed several books and over 230 scientific articles to the literature of petroleum geology and petroleum engineering. As Chairman of President Reagan's Energy Policy Advisory Task Force and later as leader of the transition team on energy, Halbouty has given much of his time and expertise to help insure the Nation's economic stability. He is a member of numerous scientific and technical societies and has served as an officer of many of these organizations. In particular, he was president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He is also a member of the National Academy of Engineering.

Besides holding his other posts, Mankin is past president of the American Geological Institute. He has served on several committees of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, is a member of the Research Committee of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and is on the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Gulf Universities Research Consortium. He also is on the U.S. National Committee on Geology and is Chairman of the Board on Mineral and Energy Resources of the National Academy of Sciences.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release July 20, 1981

SHAW 202/343-4576

INTERIOR GRANTS FUNDS TO INDIAN TRIBE FOR
CONVERSION TO TRAP NET FISHING

Interior Secretary James Watt announced today he has made available \$180,000 to the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa-Chippewa Indians of Suttons Bay, Michigan for new impoundment gear in their commercial fishing operation

The funds will be used for a demonstration project in which the tribe will upgrade its fishing methods by switching from gill nets to trap nets. The trap net method of fishing allows more selective fishing -- taking only those fish that are easily marketable such as whitefish and chub -- and protects the Lake Michigan lake trout fishery.

"We are pleased we could make these funds available through Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service," Watt said. "With the cooperation of the Grand Traverse Band, we are taking a first major step in protecting the Indians' treaty fishing rights and the Great Lakes fishery. We think this is the kind of investment in America that the Interior Department can and should make."

The tribe plans to begin the demonstration project as soon as a tug and other necessary gear can be purchased.

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8130 DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release July 20, 1981

T. Wilson (202) 343-3171

COMMISSION ON FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY OF ENERGY RESOURCES
TO HOLD FIRST MEETING IN WASHINGTON-FINAL MEMBER NAMED TO PANRI.

The Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources will hold its first meeting on July 27 in Washington, Commission Chairman David F. Linowes announced today.

Formation of the Commission to investigate problems of waste and loss of revenues from energy resources, principally oil and gas, extracted from Federal and Indian tribal lands, was announced this week by Interior Secretary James Watt.

Linowes said that royalty underpayments and theft may have amounted to "hundreds of millions" of dollars annually. The Commission will conduct its investigation and report its findings and recommendations for improved procedures in six months. Linowes stated "the mission of the Commission is one of factfinding, not an adversary one. We intend to evaluate the reports prepared by the General Accounting Office, the Office of Audit and Investigation, the Inspector General and the Geological Survey, as well as the findings of other groups, including the staffs of the various Congressional Committees involved. It is also expected that there will be on-site investigations at some of the regional centers. Cooperation and assistance will be requested of the major oil companies who lease lands from the Federal Government or the Indian tribes. The findings will be related to the substance of what has been done and what is planned by the Department and others."

Linowes said that Secretary Watt has now completed selections for the five member Commission with the appointment of Mary Gardiner Jones of Washington, D.C., an attorney and consumer affairs specialist who is Vice President for Consumer Affairs for Western Union Telegraph Co.

Ms. Jones is a former member of the Federal Trade Commission, President of the Consumer Interest Research Institute and former President and Board Member of the National Consumers League, and a former Professor in the College of Commerce and Business Administration and College of Law, University of Illinois. She served as trial attorney in the New York office of the U.S. Department of Justice from 1953 to 1961.

The first meeting will be held at 10:15 a.m. in Room 2010 of the New Executive Office Building at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Its purpose, Linowes said, will be an orientational and organizational session to plan the Commission's approach to carrying out its mandate.

(more)

No public testimony will be heard at this meeting, however, persons wishing to submit written statements may do so. The meeting is open to the public but, since seating is limited, the public will be accommodated on a first come, first served basis.

Linowes is the Harold Boeschstein, Professor of Political Economy and Public Policy, at the University of Illinois, and is an internationally known authority on accounting and auditing. In addition to Linowes and Jones, the other members of the Commission are Elmer B. Staats, former Comptroller General of the United States; Michel T. Halbouty, a nationally prominent Houston oil producer and petroleum engineer, and Charles J. Mankin, Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey and Director of the Energy Resource Center based at the University of Oklahoma.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8131

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release July 23, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

TRIBES HAVE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESERVATION
PROGRAMS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAYS

Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ken Smith told Indian leaders and state and federal government officials that Indian tribal governments have "the primary responsibility for the social and economic well being of the people on their reservations."

Smith, speaking at a workshop in Scottsdale, Arizona on the provision of human services on reservations, said that though the Bureau of Indian Affairs provides assistance to tribes, the principal duties remain with the tribe's government. "They must provide the decisions and leadership necessary for a reservation's productive future. That is a function the BIA cannot -- and should not -- attempt to do."

Smith said the federal government in the next few years would be diminishing its role in state and local governmental affairs -- including those of tribal governments. The reduction in federal presence, he said, would occur in direction, regulation and funding. Strong, local government is essential, under these conditions, Smith said, for the efficient and capable delivery of governmental services.

Though many Indian tribes are still struggling to acquire the management and financial skills necessary for the administration of any government, Smith said he planned to encourage tribal administration of programs presently run by the BIA. He said assistance with bookkeeping and managerial functions would be provided the smaller tribes, but administrative standards would not be lowered. "We will work with tribal governments to succeed, because they must make their own decisions, set their priorities and plans for the future."

The workshop was sponsored by the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council, the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Western States Policy Office.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

8132

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Larkins 343-4662

For Release July 22, 1981

RECLAMATION CONTRACT AWARDED FOR MOTORS TO DRIVE CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT PUMPS

A \$10,998,701 Bureau of Reclamation contract to provide, install and test 30 electric motors to drive pumps at three Central Arizona Project (CAP) pumping plants has been awarded to Siemens-Allis, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Commissioner Robert N Broadbent announced today.

Broadbent said under the contract, 10 motors each will be installed at the Hassayampa Pumping Plant in Maricopa County about 22 miles south of Wickenburg, Arizona; Little Harquahala Pumping Plant approximately 9 miles southeast of Hope, Arizona; and Bouse Hills Pumping Plant about 6 miles east of Bouse, Arizona. The last two plants are in Yuma County.

The motors range from 2,250 to 14,000 horsepower. Total pumping capacity at each plant will be 3,000 cubic feet per second. Pumps will lift water 118 feet at Bouse Hills, 113 feet at Little Harquahala, and 192 feet at Hassayampa.

A contract to provide the pumps, discharge valves, and valve operating systems at the three plants was awarded in September 1979 to Nissho-Iwai American Corp., Los Angeles, for \$10,900,000.

In September 1979, the Guy F. Atkinson Co., South San Francisco, was awarded a \$24,579,758 contract to build the Hassayampa Pumping Plant structure. The Bouse Hills and Little Harquahala structures are being built by Boecon Corp., Tukwila, Washington, under a single \$51,638,083 contract awarded in March 1980.

Havasu, the only other pumping plant on the Granite Reef Aqueduct--and the westernmost in the CAP system--is being built by S. J. Groves and Sons Co., Sparks, Nevada, under a \$34,035,630 contract awarded in September 1978. A \$5,245,300 contract went to Hitachi America Ltd., New York City, in March 1980 to furnish and install pumps, valves, and valve operating systems at Havasu.

One other CAP pumping plant is also under construction. Ball/Conco-BPA, Danville, Calif., was awarded a \$26,458,414 contract in November 1980 to build the Salt-Gila Pumping Plant. The plantsite near Mesa, marks the upstream end of the 58-mile-long Salt-Gila Aqueduct adjoining the Granite Reef Aqueduct. Pumps and motors at the Salt-Gila plant will be installed by Nissho-Iwai American Corp. The contract, for \$5,250,000, was awarded in September 1980. Plant pumps will lift water 84 feet.

Colorado River water is scheduled to be delivered via CAP facilities into Maricopa County and the Phoenix area by 1985. The water will flow into Pinal County the same year. Water delivery in northern Pima County is expected by 1987, and to Tucson and other Pima County users by 1988.

An average of 1.2 million acre-feet of water a year will flow through the CAP aqueduct system to supplement central Arizona resources and help reduce ground water overdrafting.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release July 24, 1981

Wilson 343-3171

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS ISSUED AT THE THIRD MEETING
ON MICHIGAN INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

Federal, State and Tribal leaders held their third meeting in Ann Arbor on July 21 and 22 in the search for solutions to problems concerning the northern Great Lakes fishery off Michigan's coastlines.

The group, composed of representatives of the Secretary of the Interior, Michigan Governor's office and Michigan Department of Natural Resources and leaders of the Bay Mills, Grand Traverse and Sault Ste. Marie Tribes issued the following statement:

"The third meeting of this group continued the frank and open discussions which characterized the previous meetings. Genuine progress was made toward the goal of a comprehensive agreement which will protect both the fishery resources and the interests of the Tribes and the State.

"The group received progress reports from the tripartite working groups established at earlier meetings including the following:

State of the fishery resource,

Fishing gear conversion

Enforcement

"The working group on the fishery resource presented its preliminary report and will complete the final report within two weeks. The report will discuss the status of selected fisheries in the lakes and identify preliminary, total allowable catch levels for species in selected areas.

"The gear conversion group provided preliminary data regarding the numbers of treaty fisherman who might be able to convert from gill nets to selective gear and identified related cost factors. In addition, the group reported that the Department of the Interior issued a grant of \$180,000 to the Grand Traverse Band for a pilot gear conversion program. The Band will use the funds to purchase trap nets and related equipment.

(more)

"The enforcement group reported that there appears to be no legal barrier to establishing joint management and enforcement programs between the Tribes and the State. The Interior Department and the Tribes also reported that two additional Federal enforcement officers and four additional Tribal officers were committed to the field to enforce the Tribal fishing regulations.

"The Tribes and the State presented early draft proposals outlining possible comprehensive plans to resolve the issue. Each party will respond to these draft proposals and continue the dialogue to determine areas of agreement and the extent of disagreements. There was also agreement that the negotiation process needs to be accelerated.

"The parties also agreed that each may raise issues in certain forums to protect their interests. However, these representations shall not impair the negotiation process and the parties remain committed to pursuing a settlement."

Twenty-one persons attended the meeting, chaired by Interior Deputy Under Secretary William P. Horn.

The group will meet again in Ann Arbor on August 4, 5 and 6

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release August 11, 1981

Shaw 202/343-4576

INTERIOR OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR REAGAN INDIAN POLICY

Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith told Indian leaders meeting in Billings, Montana, August 11, that he would be heading up a Cabinet Council working group responsible for developing an Indian policy for the Reagan Administration.

Addressing the 9th annual convention of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, Smith said that Interior Secretary James Watt was responsible for elevating the Indian issue "to the Cabinet Council level, only one step away from the Presidential decision level."

Robert Carleson, a special assistant to the President for policy development, will be the principal White House representative on the working group, Smith said. The working group would be a sub-unit of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources, chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Richard S. Schweiker. The group would include representatives from six Federal departments: Health and Human Services, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Education and Labor.

"I believe this development alone," Smith said, "re-emphasizes Secretary Watt's desire -- and that of President Reagan -- to keep Indians in the mainstream of our society during this administration."

Smith is a Wasco Indian from the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon. As general manager of the Confederation of Warm Springs Tribes, he was responsible for the development of a very successful timber industry and other tribal enterprises.

Smith stressed throughout his talk his belief in the ability of tribal governments to manage their own affairs with less dependency on the Federal government. He said, "I believe the proper role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the other Federal agencies is to encourage and foster an atmosphere that will enable tribal government to move toward less dependency on the Federal Government."

Speaking of a BIA policy to consult with tribal leaders, Smith said: "It would be totally inconsistent with my strong belief in self determination for Indian tribal governments to fail to recognize the value and necessity of a well-designed, formal consultation process -- as well as frequent, informal consultation. We want your recommendations." But he added, "Consultation must not mean

that we ask your permission to make a decision. We cannot, and will not, abdicate our management responsibility."

Smith said that past Federal funding of reservation projects was not always helpful. "Money has been wasted in programs that were not thought out well, not integrated into any reservation plan and, consequently, had no lasting effect." He said that he was working to coordinate Indian programs from the various Federal agencies, but added: "The tribal governments now are challenged to come up with better ideas, better planning and better management. Their enterprises and development programs should be worth the investment of tribal capital and sound enough to attract funding from the private sector."

Smith promised the tribal leaders, "I will work with you . . . to help you build strong tribal governments and well-managed economic development programs." He said that those working in Indian Affairs could achieve their goals only to the extent that they helped Indian tribes reach their goals of self determination and self sufficiency.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR RELEASE August 17, 1981

LOVETT 202/343-7445

STOCK REDUCTION EFFORTS IN NAVAJO-HOPI AREA TO BEGIN AGAIN

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced that it is reinstituting comprehensive stock reduction efforts, including impoundment when necessary, in the former Navajo-Hopi Joint Use area

Impoundment as a means of livestock reduction was discontinued May 11, at the request of Navajo Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald for a discussion of procedures and issues. The BIA is responsible, under a mandate of the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act (P. L. 93-531), for keeping the number of livestock within the carrying capacity of the range in the now partitioned areas.

Kenneth L. Payton, Acting Interior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, told MacDonald in a letter dated August 12 that Hopi Tribal Chairman Abbott Sekaquaptewa "stressed the requirement of the law that livestock within the area be reduced to its carrying capacity by January 8, 1982 and his expectation that the law would be carried out in a manner which would enable the Hopi Tribe to have access to and make use of the land which has been partitioned to them." There are about 6,000 Navajos residing and grazing livestock on land partitioned to the Hopi.

Payton said that the BIA Phoenix area office, responsible for the stock reduction on land partitioned to the Hopi, would accept and process grazing permit applications made by the Navajo Tribe on behalf of individuals unable or unwilling to file their own applications. He said that the carrying capacity of the grazing lands throughout the area would be reappraised as quickly as possible and that at least 48 hours notice would be given to individuals whose livestock would be subject to impoundment. He asked Chairman MacDonald to submit more information for a proposed feed lot plan.

It was his desire, Payton said, that voluntary compliance with regulations would be the chief means of carrying out the mandate of the law.

Payton described the procedures to be followed as consistent with the law and, for the most part, the major concerns expressed by MacDonald. He told MacDonald: "While we recognize that the stock reduction continues to be counter to the wishes and desires of the Navajo Tribe and the people impacted by the reduction, I am counting on your cooperation and that of the Navajo Tribal Government in the process" so that the requirements of the law will occur in a way that is least disturbing to all concerned.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8/36

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR RELEASE August 21, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

BIA AREA DIRECTORS FOR SACRAMENTO, PHOENIX ARE ANNOUNCED

Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith announced today that Maurice W. Babby, an Oglala Sioux, has been named director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Sacramento area.

Babby succeeds William E. Finale, Sacramento area director since 1968, who has accepted an assignment as director of the Phoenix area for a period not to exceed six months. Finale, a 30-year Interior veteran, has announced plans to retire within the next year.

Babby, director of the Bureau's office of administration in Washington, D. C., the past year, worked in the Sacramento office from 1958 to 1965. He was tribal operations officer and program officer in the area. He was superintendent of the Fort Belknap agency in Montana 1967-70 and assistant area director at Billings, Montana 1970-79.

A graduate of Sacramento State University, Babby earned a law degree from the La Salle Extension University in 1969 and a Masters in Public Administration from the University of Oklahoma in 1977. He has also completed the Interior Department's management training program.

Finale was named director of the Sacramento area office in 1968 after five years of service as deputy assistant commissioner (community affairs) in Washington, D. C.

A graduate of Western Reserve University, with a Masters' in education, Finale began his career with the Interior Department as education and training officer for the Trust Territories of the Pacific. He was named administrative officer for the Trust Territories in 1957.

Finale, 56, came to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1961 as senior program officer in Washington, D. C.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release September 10, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

FUTURE OF BIA SCHOOLS IN ALASKA WILL BE
DISCUSSED WITH WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

Bureau of Indian Affairs officials from Washington, D. C., will be meeting September 14-17 with Alaska State officials and Alaska Native representatives to discuss a proposed transfer of as many as 20 BIA-operated village schools to state operation in the 1982-83 school year. The Bureau currently operates 39 elementary village schools serving approximately 2,100 students.

Coming to Alaska will be Interior's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Roy H. Sampsel and the BIA's Director of Indian Education Programs Earl Barlow.

They will meet September 14 with representatives of Alaska Native organizations in Anchorage and go to Juneau September 15 for meetings with Governor Jay Hammond and State Education Commissioner Marshall Lind.

Barlow will then meet on the 16th with members of the Alaska State Board of Education at Ketchikan and with Rural Education Attendance Area superintendents at Anchorage on the 17th. He will also meet with BIA school officials that same day.

"It has long been the plan," Sampsel said, "to transfer the operation and control of these village schools to the State." Between 1967 and 1970, 28 BIA schools became part of the State system and in this past year two more schools were transferred to State operation.

Sampsel noted that the State, according to its own constitution, is required to "maintain a system of public schools open to all children of the State." He said the State has indicated a willingness to accept the transfer of the BIA schools beginning in fiscal year 1983.

In addition to the village elementary schools, the Bureau operates one boarding high school, Mt. Edgecumbe. Present plans call for the school to be closed after the 1981-82 school year because it duplicates and competes with state education programs.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8/38

4 REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR RELEASE September 11, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

CHEROKEE INDIAN APPOINTED DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR BIA

Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith has appointed Carl Shaw, a Cherokee Indian, as his special assistant and director of public affairs for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Smith said that Shaw would be the principal counselor to the Assistant Secretary and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations on all matters of public affairs nature.

Shaw, a native of Nagadoches, Texas, was director of the BIA's public information office in 1972. He transferred to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1973 where he was a public information specialist and assistant to the assistant secretary for public affairs. In that position, he served for three years as advance man for the HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger. He resigned from the federal government in 1979 to go into a private business venture.

In his new position, Shaw has responsibility for the direction and supervision of the BIA's public information staff. Principal functions include press relations, preparing informational materials for the general public and drafting speeches or briefing materials.

Shaw's first position with the federal government in Washington was as a public information specialist for the Rural Electrification Administration in 1967. In 1972 he worked briefly in a White House position as assistant press coordinator for the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Born in 1937, Shaw served three years in the U.S. Army, 1956-59. In 1960-65 he worked as a reporter on several East Texas dailies and directed a successful political campaign for Congressman John Dowdy of Texas, subsequently serving as his administrative assistant in Washington. From 1965 to 1967 he was director of public relations for the Deep East Texas Electric Cooperative.

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REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR RELEASE September 15, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVATION FOR UPPER SKAGIT TRIBE IS ANNOUNCED

Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith said today that a notice proclaiming the establishment of a reservation for the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington is being published in the Federal Register.

According to the notice, the new reservation would be comprised of five tracts of trust land totaling 99 acres in Skagit County. Four of the five parcels are located approximately seven miles north of the present tribal offices in Burlington, Washington. The other parcel is located two miles northeast of the town, Sedro Wolley.

The reservation is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs area director in Portland, Oregon.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release September 28, 1981

Carl Shaw 202/343-4576

SECRETARY WATT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY SMITH VISIT NAVAJO RESERVATION

Interior Secretary James Watt, and Ken Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, flew into Navajoland for a brief visit September 17. En route from Phoenix to Denver, the Navajo stopover marked another leg of Watt's three-week tour of western states.

Watt was given a blessing by a Navajo medicineman, high on a chilly ridge facing a steep canyon wall. He and Smith visited the hogan of a traditional Navajo couple -- a home without electricity or running water and then were taken to the council chamber for a special evening session of the Navajo Tribal Council.

In visiting the Navajo Nation, though briefly, Watt was fulfilling a promise he had made to Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald.

"As far as Indian affairs are concerned, we don't know what kind of job you will do," MacDonald commented in introducing Watt to the 87-member Navajo Tribal Council.

"We will not judge you," the Chairman continued. "We will give you every opportunity to write a new and great chapter in the nation's history."

He then went on to talk about the Former Joint Use Area, from which several thousand Navajos are facing forced relocation by act of Congress, and he called for a "blue-ribbon commission" to investigate the situation.

Watt made no promises, saying he would have to comply with the law, but said he would instruct Smith and the BIA "to move with understanding and compassion."

MacDonald, in his introductory remarks, also alluded to Federal budget cuts which have already had an impact on the reservation. He noted that the reservation has no private sector to take up the slack for withdrawn federal funds.

MacDonald called for continued support of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in northwest New Mexico for which funding has been severely reduced. Watt replied he would support this project with available funds.

With Ken Smith at his side, the Interior Secretary praised him as a good advocate for Indians and called him "a good advisor" and "a good counselor" on Indian affairs.

Smith, who came to his position after a successful career as general manager of the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes, said the Bureau could look for further budget cuts as "President Reagan seeks to turn the economy around" and he called for good leadership and good fiscal management among tribes and reduced dependency on the federal government.

Smith, a Wasco Indian, said he knew he was on an Indian reservation as soon as he got off the plane -- "sagebrush, poor roads, no running water and no electricity."

Watt was dressed more appropriately for Phoenix, from which he had come, than for the high altitude of Window Rock. Coatless and in shirt-sleeves, he was given an outdoor blessing ceremony by Navajo medicineman Robert Shirley. He stood beside a small juniper tree while Shirley intoned the Navajo "prayer of protection." Later, he was given an eagle feather and an arrowhead to protect him.

The visit with MacDonald rounded out Watt and Smith's meetings with all tribal chairmen in Arizona, having lunched with the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona earlier in the day at Phoenix.

The entourage from the Window Rock airport to the site consisted of a car carrying MacDonald's wife Wanda, the hostess, Watt, his wife, Smith and greeter Caleb Roanhorse, followed by about a dozen other cars. It rambled along a rutted, dirt road, past goats and horses and a few homesteads on the high ridge where the ceremony was held.

On the way back the trailing car was stopped by a Navajo resident.

"What in the world is going on here?" the man asked.

Told that the "big land boss" and the "big Indian boss" had been taken on a tour of the countryside the man seemed pacified, then commented: "I hope you told him about this road!"

Others traveling in the Secretary's party were Steve Shipley, executive assistant to the Secretary; Doug Baldwin, Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Public Affairs; Ralph Smith, Assistant to the Secretary; and Carl Shaw, Assistant to Smith.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Immediate Release

10/9/81

Lovett 202/343-7445

PAXTON APPOINTED TO INDIAN EDUCATION POSITION

Dr. S. Gabe Paxton, Jr., a Choctaw Indian, has been appointed to serve as Deputy Director, ~~Office~~ of Indian Education Programs, Kenneth L. Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, announced today.

Most recently, Paxton held positions of Area Vocational Development Officer and Area Indian Self-Determination Officer at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Muskogee Area Office in Muskogee, Oklahoma. In 1977 he was the Associate Deputy Commissioner for Indian Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Since joining the Bureau in 1953, Paxton has served in positions of increasing responsibility at the Colorado River Agency, Hopi Agency, and Pima Agency in Arizona, at Sherman Indian High School in California, and at the Sequoyah Indian School in Oklahoma. From 1970 to 1974 he was the Assistant Area Director for Education at the Bureau's Anadarko Area Office in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

Paxton received a B.S. degree from Oklahoma Baptist University in 1951, a M.A. degree from Northern Arizona University in 1964, and a Doctor of Education Degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1974.

He was born January 18, 1925, in Talihina, Oklahoma.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 12, 1981

LOVETT 202/343-7445

BUDGET CUTS SHOULD NOT AFFECT QUALITY OF INDIAN EDUCATION, SMITH SAYS

Cuts in federal funding for Indian education programs cannot be allowed to affect the quality of education being provided to young people, Kenneth L. Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said today.

Addressing the National Indian Education Association conference in Portland, Oregon, Smith said budget reductions are coming and Indian education would have to shoulder its share.

"But it is my hope and belief that diminished federal funding does not mean the quality of the education we provide our children must also suffer," he said. "Good education primarily depends on people. Money helps, but people who care make the difference."

Smith told the educators that forthcoming budget cuts would be "deep and substantial" and added that some programs must be sacrificed in order to save others more central to the mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"Expensive post-secondary specialty schools, such as the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, may have to be closed," Smith said. "Boarding schools may be consolidated as those with small student populations are shut down."

However, Smith said he felt confident that Indian education could meet the challenge of the 1980s by continuing the progress established in the past decade.

"The progress of the American Indian community in education in the 1970s was fantastic," he said. "The most obvious evidence of this can be found on college and university campuses where more than 40,000 Indians are now enrolled. It is up to us to continue the work that has begun so well."

Smith said specific objectives in BIA education programs would include the reduction of overhead and administrative costs, the reduction of the ratio of administrative personnel to teachers, and a paring back of bureaucratic layers even further than already accomplished.

"Above all, I want to work to build up tribal governments so they can more effectively and ably direct the education programs : their people," he said.

The Assistant Secretary said that since taking office he has stressed the point that the federal government's role is auxiliary and that tribal governments have the primary responsibility for the social and economic well being of Indians on reservations.

"I think it is very important that the Indian community accepts and recognizes this primary responsibility for the education of Indian children," he said. "The federal government has an important helping role, and the states also have a clear responsibility, but the Indian community must make the decisions, provide the leadership, and shape the education your children receive."

Smith did point out, however, that the federal government would not abdicate its responsibility for providing education to Indian young people.

"There is a long history of federal law that specifically sets out the responsibility of the U.S. government for Indian education, he said. "I do not intend to abridge those laws or diminish that responsibility."

Smith said in spite of the fact that he was not a professional educator he had a strong commitment to Indian education.

"I am not a professional educator, but I am a professional manager and good management is needed in schools as well as in factories and offices," Smith said. "I am convinced we can improve the use of our educational resources through improved management.

"Even with reductions in federal funding, we can -- and we will have improved schools and education programs for Indian students," he added.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

8/42

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 13, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

SMITH PLEDGES INDIAN INVOLVEMENT THROUGH CONSULTATION PROCESS

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kenneth L. Smith today pledged involvement of tribal leaders through a more effective consultation process and warned that budget cuts will require sound management of all Indian programs.

Addressing the 38th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians in Anchorage, Alaska, Smith said he had made consultation with tribes a priority item and stressed the need for recommendations and suggestions from tribal leaders.

"We are going to do things openly," Smith said, "so you can see and know and comment."

He said one way of achieving the goal of keeping tribes better informed would be to establish better communication with Bureau of Indian Affairs area and agency staffs.

"We are going to involve our line officers at the area and agency levels much more in the consultation process," he said. "Unfortunately, in the past they have sometimes been the last ones to know about plans or actions of the central office. We intend to change that."

The top Indian official said that while he would actively seek the views and suggestions of tribal leaders, consultation did not mean asking for permission to make a decision.

"We cannot abdicate our management responsibility," Smith said.

Smith said his office would have to apply principles of sound management to all programs to minimize the difficulty involved with spending reductions being sought by the Reagan administration.

"We are going to have to get our house in order very quickly," he said, "because we must anticipate further reductions for the entire federal government in 1983 and 1984. We simply cannot afford wasteful management practices."

He said that while the Bureau of Indian Affairs fared better than most agencies in the administration's first round of budget cutting, an additional 12 percent cut would have to be taken in the 1982 budget.

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"We were also told that it had to be 12 percent from each of our major appropriation items," he said. "As a consequence, we couldn't take the easy way of making the cuts by taking most of them in construction,"

He said the 12 percent cut required hard decisions that had to be made very quickly.

"We tried to protect those activities which we consider basic to our mission," Smith said. "These would include our elementary and secondary schools, law enforcement, general assistance for needy people, payments for dependent and abused children, trust and natural resource programs, and the basic maintenance and operation of facilities and roads."

The Assistant Secretary said he would be asking for volunteer tribes to experiment in 1982 with a consolidated block funding project.

"When this concept was introduced in our budget request earlier this year, it was tied in with the funding reduction . . . and encountered opposition," he said. "We think its flexibility makes it a useful instrument for tribes and we are going to ask a few tribes to try the idea this year."

Smith said he would request additional funding in 1983 to help small Indian tribes and to use as "seed" money to assist Indian enterprises.

"In fiscal 1983 we plan to request \$5 million to provide a previously unavailable baseline of government support for small tribes which do not have the financial resources to maintain an adequate government," he said.

"We also intend to seek \$10 million for 'seed' money grants to assist Indian enterprises to realize opportunities for development of Indian resources," Smith said. "We anticipate requiring that at least 75% of the project funding be non-federal."

Smith added that these grants would not be "giveaway money" and said an investment criteria similar to those used by banks would be adopted.

The Assistant Secretary said in anticipation of future reductions in the budget, his office was considering closing or consolidating several area offices by the end of fiscal year 1982. He also said additional savings would result from the closure of some off-reservation boarding schools operated by the BIA.

Smith said he would push for legislation to establish "enterprise zones" on reservations to provide tax credits and other tax incentives to investors.

"And we will support a bill to permit tribes to issue tax-free bonds as municipal and other local governments now do as a means of raising capital," he said.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release October 13, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

BIA PUBLISHES RULES ON MOHAVE ENROLLMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is publishing in the Federal Register October 14, a proposed rule to establish procedures for the preparation of a roll of Mohave Indian descendants enrolled as members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes. The Mohave Indians placed on this roll would share with the members of the Fort Mohave Indian Tribe an award of \$468,358 from the Indian Claims Commission.

According to the proposed rule, the BIA's Colorado River Agency Superintendent will publish a list of persons determined as meeting the qualifications for enrollment. Persons who believe they are qualified but are not on the list could then appeal the omission within thirty days and submit information supporting their claim.

Comments on the proposed rule should be sent to the Division of Tribal Government Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20245

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release November 25, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

INTERIOR OFFICIAL SCHEDULES MEETINGS ON KLAMATH FISHING

A top Interior Department official from Washington, D. C. will be in Northern California December 1-3 to meet with state officials, Indian leaders and others about the management of the Klamath River fishery on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Roy Sampsel said the meetings would "provide opportunities for identifying problems and seeking coordinated approaches to improved management of this important resource

Sampsel will be on the reservation December 1 and 2 to meet with staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Fish and Wildlife Service as well as representatives of the Hoopa and Yurok tribes.

On December 3 he will be in Sacramento for meetings with representatives of the Governor's office, the California Fish and Game office, and the Pacific Fishing Management Council.

"We have a great concern," Sampsel said, "for the continued strength and viability of the Klamath fishery. We will be meeting with others who share this concern. I think that should be useful."

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
For Release Nov. 25, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHEDULES
MEETINGS ON HOOPA RESERVATION FISHING

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, which has announced its intention to do an environmental impact statement on a proposal to allow commercial harvesting of anadromous fish on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in northern California, has scheduled a series of 12 meetings in the area, December 7 - 14 to identify significant issues related to the proposed action and to determine the scope of the study.

BIA officials expect the draft EIS to be prepared and available for public review by the end of March, 1982.

Information concerning the public meetings, the proposed action, draft EIS or submission of written comments is available from Donald B. Knapp, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825, 916/484-4391.

The schedule of public meetings is as follows: December 7, 1:00 p.m., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Salmon Blvd. Klamath, California; December 7, 7:00 p.m., Cultural Convention Center, Front and "K" Streets, Crescent, California; December 8, 1:00 p.m., Ramada Inn, Valley West Blvd., Arcata, California; December 9, 1:00 p.m., and 7:00 p.m., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Loop Road, Hoopa, California; December 9, 7:00 p.m., Jack Norton School, Pecwan, California; December 10, 1:00 p.m., Karok Tribe, Community Building, Orleans, California; December 10, 7:00 p.m., Weitchpec Elementary School, Weitchpec, California; December 11, 7:00 p.m., Happy Camp Elementary School, Happy Camp, California; December 12, 1:00 p.m., and 7:00 p.m., Siskiyou County Court House, 311 Fourth Street, Yreka, California, December 14, 7:00 p.m., Civic Defense Hall, Weaverville, California.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release December 2, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

JOHN W. FRITZ NAMED INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPUTY SECRETARY

John W. Fritz, senior corporate counsel for Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, has been named Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Interior Secretary James G. Watt announced today

Fritz, 33, will manage the day-to-day operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in his new Senior Executive Service (SES) position and will serve as one of two deputies to Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kenneth L. Smith. Fritz is a member of the Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma.

"We consider ourselves fortunate to find a person with the background and qualities of Mr. Fritz," Watt said. "This administration is committed to establishing a strong record in Indian affairs and I feel certain Mr. Fritz will be able to provide the kind of leadership and managerial expertise we need to fulfill our vital mission of responsibility to American Indian tribes."

He joins Roy H. Sampsel, who is Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, working directly under Smith.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1973 Fritz joined the 3M company in its office of general counsel in St. Paul, Minnesota; he was elevated to senior attorney last August.

In the summer of 1971, Fritz was employed as a law clerk in the Interior Field Solicitor's Office at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and in the summer of 1972 worked with the Interior Department's Indian Civil Rights Task Force in Washington, D. C.

Fritz is also a graduate of South Dakota State University at Brookings, South Dakota. His father, Eugene Fritz, was a noted athlete at Haskell Indian Institute in the 1930s and later became an educator and guidance counselor.

Following his graduation from law school in 1973, Fritz served in the U. S. Army at the Southeastern Signal School at Fort Gordon, Georgia, and is currently a Captain in a reserve unit, the Military Intelligence Corps, 523rd U. S. Army Security Agency in Minnesota.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, American Indian Bar Association, and Minnesota Bar Association. He is also a member of the Minnesota State Board of Law Examiners and the Minnesota State Bar Advisory Council. He was on the University of Minnesota Law School Dean Search Committee and is presently on the Board of Directors of the American Indian Lawyer Training Program and a member of the Governing Board of the American Indian Law Reporter.

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release December 9, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT FROM PROPOSED
SEMINOLE OIL-GAS PROJECT, BIA SAYS

A proposed project to develop oil and gas resources on the Seminole Indian Tribe's Brighton Reservation in Florida would not create significant environmental issues or concerns, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has concluded

The BIA has prepared an environmental assessment on a proposal by the Gulf Oil Corporation to engage in exploration, development and production of oil and gas within the boundaries of the reservation. The proposal calls for a seismic reconnaissance of some 37,000 acres of reservation land, exploratory wells and a subsequent selection of wells for production. The construction of pipelines, tanks and other facilities will be involved. According to the assessment completed by the BIA, no environmental impact statement will be required.

Short-term impacts on the environment would be typical of those encountered elsewhere in nearby locations in Florida, the BIA said, and potential impacts on land use, wildlife habitats and air/water qualities were judged to be insignificant.

Single copies of the assessment may be obtained from the BIA Eastern Area Office, 1951 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20240 or the BIA Seminole Agency, 6075 Stirling Road, Hollywood, Florida 33024.

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DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Kallman (202) 343-3171

For Release December 9, 1981

WATT CONVEYS 23,000 ACRES ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND TO NATIVE ALASKAN CORPORATION

Secretary of the Interior James Watt today awarded 23,000 timbered acres on Admiralty Island in southeast Alaska to the Sitka-based Shee-Atika Native Corporation in satisfaction of its selection rights under the 10-year-old Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

"This land transfer fulfills Interior Department obligations set forth by two separate Acts of Congress," Watt said. "The 1971 Native Claims Settlement Act gave this group of Tlingit Indians entitlement to 23,000 acres of land to be selected by their Native Corporation. Selection was frustrated by years of delay, as opponents filed repeated protests and appeals against Shee-Atika's original selection at Hood Bay on Admiralty Island

"Eventually Shee-Atika was offered a different tract by Congress, this one on the northwest side of Admiralty Island, but the administrative obstacles continued. In passing the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, Congress specifically mandated the Secretary of the Interior to convey the selected lands to this corporation. We were ready to comply last August, but the Sierra Club and other opponents took their complaints to two administrative appeal boards. Finally, last week we exercised our jurisdiction at Shee-Atika's request to dismiss the appeals, and thereby cleared the matter for the action taken today."

Watt noted that Admiralty Island contains about 1 million acres, of which some 90 percent was formally designated wilderness by the 1980 law. The conveyance signed today implements Section 506 of that legislation.

"This decision exemplifies the kind of balance that must be struck between preservation and human needs," Watt said. "With the overwhelming majority of the island protected under law as wilderness, we also had to consider our obligation to the original Alaskans who live in that region and who depend upon its natural resources for a livelihood for themselves and their descendants."

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release December 24, 1981

Lovett 202/343-7445

BIA PUBLISHES RULES ON MOHAVE ENROLLMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs published in the Federal Register, December 28, 1981, a rule to establish procedures for the preparation of a roll of Mohave Indian descendants enrolled as members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes. The Mohave Indians placed on this roll would share with the members of the Fort Mohave Indian Tribe an award of \$468,358 from the Indian Claims Commission.

According to the rule, the BIA's Colorado River Agency Superintendent will publish a list of persons determined as meeting the qualifications for enrollment. Persons who believe they are qualified but are not on the list could then appeal the omission within thirty days and submit information supporting their claim.

For further information, contact Sharlot Johnson, Branch of Tribal Operations, Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 3030 N. Central Avenue, Suite 705, Phoenix, Arizona 85011, phone 602/241-2317 or FTS 261-2314

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